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SATURDAY NIGHT

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THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

THE FRONT PAGE

Canada Must Speak

THE government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is engaged in a painful and possibly dangerous controversy with the government of Ireland over the question of the right of Northern Ireland to remain in the United Kingdom so long as a majority of its people desire to do so. The right to legislate on this subject is obviously the exclusive property of the United Kingdom parliament; but the question does not concern the United Kingdom alone, and we should like to see Canada and other member nations of the Commonwealth put on record their view about it. They are, we suggest, far better entitled to do so than they were to express their views about the granting of Home Rule to Ireland in the days when it was still part of the United Kingdom, a practice in which the Canadian parliament indulged on several occasions.

For the proposition that Northern Ireland can without its consent be detached from the United Kingdom and annexed to Ireland means that any portion of the Commonwealth of Nations can be detached from the Commonwealth against its will and attached to a nation which is not a member of the Commonwealth. And if this is not the common business of all the nations of the Commonwealth we should like to know what is.

Identically the same considerations would arise if the United States should assert the right to take possession of Canada, and should claim that this was no business of any other member of the Commonwealth—a proposition which we think most Canadians would dispute. The Americans could base their claim on exactly the same grounds as the people of Ireland base theirs — that geographically the two peoples occupy a single continent, as the two Irish peoples occupy a single island, and that historically they were under a single sovereignty until the more powerful of the two peoples asserted its independence of that sovereignty by a successful revolution, in which the less powerful refused to join. Do we in Canada accept the proposition that in that improbable but not inconceivable event the other nations of the Commonwealth should be disinterested in what happens to us?

The Irish Republic will undoubtedly endeavor to bolster its claims to the control of Northern Ireland by eliciting expressions of sympathy from the legislative bodies of the United States. Considering the difficulties which the neutrality of what is now the Republic caused to the troops and ships of the United States between 1941 and 1945 we are not convinced that these expressions of sympathy will be forthcoming; but it would do no harm if the American legislators were made aware that the matter is not without interest to another North American nation with which they probably wish to remain friendly.

Party Prospects

THE next few weeks will see the newspapers of each of the two major parties busy predicting that the party which they respectively happen to support is going to win the election, and asserting that the party which they respectively oppose is already practically giving up the struggle. It is a perfectly good technique when it does not lead to over-confidence (as there is reason to suppose it did in the case of the Republicans in the United States last year), and in the present contest the Conservatives are somewhat protected from any such disastrous consequence, no matter how enthusiastically their papers may predict victory, by the fact that there is actually an open market quotation which cannot fail to register in some degree the current betting on their prospects.

One of their party policies is the removal of all artificial support from the Canadian dollar, which if the Conservatives win is to be allowed to "find its own level," and can hardly fail to settle somewhere between parity and the re-

(Continued on Page Five)

—Photo by John Steele

NOTABLE TRAGEDIENNE. Mme. Madeleine Sicotte as Phèdre in the Racine tragedy, a performance with which she won the Nella Jefferis Trophy for best Drama Festival performance by a woman. See pages 2 & 3.

FEATURES IN THIS ISSUE

		Page
Liberals' Election Hopes Are Rising	Wilfrid Eggleston	4
World Must Face Fact That China Now Communist	James Alex Aikin	6
Mediterranean Pact Is West's Urgent Need	Harold Macmillan	9
Lighter Side: Cats And The James Masons	Mary Lowrey Ross	10
Special Place For Low-Cost Public Housing	Rodney Grey	42

Dominion Drama Festival

A SATURDAY NIGHT Portfolio

Photographed by JOHN STEELE & Associates

The Players' Guild, Hamilton, Ont., won the Bessborough Trophy with a comedy "John Loves Mary": A.C. Mullock, Barbara Keogh, Elizabeth Murley, Wm. Mitchell, E.C. Sherring.

Cours François Rozet, Montreal, in Moliere's "Les Femmes Savantes". Michelle Pelletier, Denise Pelletier, Roger Garceau, Denyse St. Pierre, Michelle Tisseyre in salon scene.

The Players Workshop, Toronto, in "Another Part of the Forest". Eric House, Edward Follows, Anna Cameron and William Hutt as the unpleasant Hubbard family of Alabama.

The Vagabond Players of New Westminster, B.C. won the Festival Plaque (English) with "The Glass Menagerie". Hal Davis played Tom the Wandering Son.

W. A. Atkinson (best male performance) as disappointed Welsh professor in Robertson Davies' prize-winning Canadian play of university life entitled "Fortune My Foe".

Calgary's Workshop 14 opened the festival with Ibsen's "Hedda Gabler". Doreen Richardson (r.) as Hedda, Pat Sheppard (l.) and Ron Poffenroth were commended.

His Excellency the Governor General attended the closing performance and can just be seen in Royal Box in this footlights shot of the very distinguished audience.

Thérèse Larouche and Jean Alie in the Ottawa Comédie Nouvelle production of "Nationale 6", the only modern French piece to be shown in the Drama Festival.

Charles Ogilvie as Buckety Murphy, a new type of drunk, in "Fortune My Foe", with the back-drop view of Kingston as seen from the boathouse on the Cataraqui River.

Helène Sauvé and Madeleine Sicotte in the Conservatoire Lassalle (Montreal) "Phèdre".

Percy Rodrigues, "Emperor Jones", Negro Theatre Guild of Montreal.

Ottawa View

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

Liberal Hopes Rising

Survey Of Quebec And The West Reason For New Confidence

THERE has been a substantial revival of spirits in Liberal headquarters at Ottawa since the beginning of the year. *Official* or "shop-window" confidence in party circles means nothing: it is a duty and a necessity for a serious contender in any election to exude outward assurance of a sweeping triumph at the polls. But no matter what front a party may put on for the benefit of the public, it has its own private—and usually pretty accurate—convictions about what is really going on. Last January, when the full import of Nicolet-Yamaska had sunk in, and when George Drew had opened up on the House with both barrels, the private convictions within the Liberal party were to the effect that their political position was deteriorating rapidly and that they were likely to be submerged by a tidal wave of public opinion at the next election.

It is worth while examining the reasons for the revival in Liberal hopes. It centres on two factors, the position in Quebec and the prospects in western Canada.

For at least half a century Liberal party fortunes have risen and fallen with its strength in Quebec. Quebec elected Sir Wilfrid Laurier from 1896 to 1911, and, by deserting him in the latter year, assured the victory of Sir Robert Borden. Quebec put Mackenzie King in power in 1921, and just barely saved him from overwhelming defeat in 1925 and 1926, by staying staunchly Liberal when most of the remainder of Canada was swinging to Meighen. When Quebec wavered in 1930, Mackenzie King's support in the House fell to 89. Quebec saved him again in 1945.

Last January there were serious misgivings about the support Quebec would give to Louis St. Laurent. The *Union Nationale* machine, if swung solidly against him, might well confound all Liberal hopes of a fairly solid Quebec. It is a great asset to a party to be able to work out from a large core of seats in a single province. Sixty seats in Quebec, and the Liberals need only a fair break in the rest of Canada to be pretty sure of the largest number of members in the next house, even if they lack a clear majority. But any serious invasion of their major stronghold by the Conservative party would be disastrous. If the Liberals—and this is a fairly accurate summary of their private hopes at the moment,—can be sure of 20 seats in the Maritimes, 60 in Quebec, and 25 in Ontario, they reach the head of the Great Lakes with 105 seats and a virtual certainty of the largest number of members, and the opportunity of forming the next government.

What has happened in the past four months is that the Liberals in Quebec have persuaded themselves that the power of Duplessis is on the wane, and that Drew has not made any important impact on the *habitant* vote. They believe that after making all allowances for *Union Nationale* influence they can win a minimum of 60 out of 73 seats there.

The other major factor which has restored their faith in the outcome on June 27th was the response in western Canada to Prime Minister St. Laurent's personal visit. The four western provinces did very little for the Liberal party in 1945, and there is no expectation even now of any material gain out there. But the Liberals believe they can about hold their own in Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia, and can pick up from six to ten additional seats in the traditionally Liberal province of Saskatchewan.

These are party judgments and should be evaluated accordingly. But however valid the estimates, it is a fact that Liberal hopes are rising.

The Words Of Laurier

New Demands By Newfoundland Are Surprisingly Sudden

IT is not unusual for a province after entering Confederation to complain about the financial arrangements and seek "Better Terms". In fact it would be unusual, taking the history of Dominion-Provincial relations as a norm, if it did not do so, sooner or later. It is a bit startling, however, within six weeks of the ratification of terms of union with Newfoundland, which included far more sweeping provisions for fiscal security than were ever before written into a Confederation document, to have "Better Terms" demanded by a political leader in the new province, and to have "Better Terms" promised by one of the political leaders in Canada.

—*Photograph by Athol.*

BALLET GROUP from the B.C. School of Dancing, first award winners in the recent very successful Second British Columbia Provincial Dance Festival at Vancouver.

On the front page of the Montreal *Gazette* of May 13, a news headline proclaimed: P.C. LEADER IS READY TO ADJUST TERMS FOR NEWFOUNDLAND. The item underneath said that Harry Mews, Conservative party leader in Newfoundland, had called the present terms "not satisfactory"; and that George Drew had responded that if Newfoundland's government asked for a change in the Confederation terms, "a Progressive Conservative government would be prepared to make the changes."

There is nothing necessarily venal or unethical about such a request or such a promise. Indeed, one of the continuing objectives of any federal government must be to maintain satisfactory relations with the provinces. But a party adopting such tactics should not on other occasions put on a self-righteous air about the payment of provincial subsidies. It so happened that on the editorial page of the same day's *Gazette*, in the course of castigating Mr. Garson, the writer quoted with warm approval the statement of Sir Wilfrid Laurier that: "It is a completely false principle that one government should impose taxes and another government spend the revenue therefrom." It further quoted that strong sentence from Sir Wilfrid Laurier which George Drew employed with telling effect in 1945-46: "Too often this increase of subsidy has been nothing on the part of a federal government other than the payment of a note in return of political treachery."

Confederation Cradle

But Hard Facts Of History Somewhat Tarnish Glory

POLITICIANS visiting Prince Edward Island seldom fail to rise to the challenge of such a historic site as the Chamber sometimes described as "the cradle of Confederation," with its noble inscription (fitted together from Milton's *Paradise Lost* and Emerson's *The Problem*): *"Providence being their guide, they builded better than they knew."* No one would want to deprive Charlottetown of such honor as may appropriately rest on the city as the spot where the Fathers of Confederation first deliberated. But it would do less than justice to allow the idea to take root—as it might do—that the main spiritual and imaginative forces which led to Confederation arose on Prince Edward Island. The facts are otherwise, and the accident of a choice of convenient Conference centre should not be allowed to obscure this.

The dynamic drive which resulted in a federation of British North America came mainly from the Province of Canada (Ontario and Quebec), with significant help from such men as Tupper and Tilley in the Maritimes, and Pope, Gray and Whelan, all from the Island, who made valuable (if lesser) contributions of different kinds. But the Island government at the time was lukewarm over a proposed federation of the three Maritime provinces, and openly opposed to Confederation with Canada.

When the delegation from Quebec arrived, on September 1st 1864, it was greeted by W. H. Pope, Provincial Secretary, alone in a row-boat. Moreover, "the Islanders' efforts at hospitality were still more seriously embarrassed by the fact that the Charlottetown hotels were jammed,"—not by people who had poured into town to look on at the conference, but to attend a circus which had just arrived. (Creighton—*Dominion of the North*, p. 296). P.E.I. turned down the Quebec resolutions in 1865, and in 1866 it duly resolved that no advantageous terms of union were possible. Not till six years after Confederation did the majority view change.

Bold Policy Needed

All Canadians Must Learn Facts About Waning Export Market

THAT several of Canada's most important export markets would come out of World War II seriously weakened and unable to purchase from Canada in desirable volume without help was foreseen a long time before the problem became critical, as it is becoming now. The shock of the sudden loss of large parts of Canada's traditional markets for a wide variety of our foods, raw materials and manufactured products has, of course, been eased and even completely obscured for several years by the world's acute hunger for goods of all kinds, by the massive back-log of orders built up in Canada, the postwar loan to Britain, the Exports Credits legislation, and the Marshall Plan. Now we are coming face to face with some unpleasant realities.

It is, of course, still possible to alleviate the situation with further extensions of credit to Britain and Europe, if our own exchange situation *vis-a-vis* the United States will allow it,—and if Britain and these other countries are prepared to go further into debt. But there is no final cure except much larger purchases by Canada from Britain and Europe: and this in turn must face sharp opposition from Canadian producers if prices become low; and from Canadian buyer resistance if prices remain, as they now are, too high. In the long run the volume of buying must be high enough to provide large sums in Canadian dollars, and thus the basis for a continued high level of Canadian exports. Some bold policy and a great deal of public education are obviously called for.

Passing Show

DESPATCHES from Dublin say that the Irish Republic's Declaration of Independence celebrations "lacked zest". What do you expect? Nobody was contesting their independence.

•

Toronto has undertaken to put down jaywalking, but hasn't it overlooked the fact that jaywalking is just walking by jays?

•

It's a bit ironic, but the men who have been picketing the new buildings of two great hospitals will be just as welcome at those hospitals when they get built (if they ever do) as the people who put up the money to build them.

•

The modern newspaper seems to consist entirely of Letters to the Editor and things that the editor hopes people will write letters to him about.

•

Maybe the Communist wouldn't look so much

like a Good Samaritan if the priests and Levites didn't do so much passing by on the other side.

•

Another Yugoslav Embassy clerk has quit because he doesn't like dictatorships. Funny, but nearly all the people who really like dictatorship are those who can't get out from under them.

•

The B.B.C. has a period in which people who don't like B.B.C. programs tell the listeners why. The C.B.C. could do the same thing only the language might be too hot for the censor.

•

When the campaign really gets going we may find that the party battle-cries are: Liberal—Do you want to be paid in ninety-cent dollars? and Conservative—Do you want not to be paid at all?

•

Lucy says she has a better idea about getting women into parliament. Last week she suggested a double election in each constituency, one for a man member elected by the men, one for a woman member elected by the women. This week she thinks it would be much better if the man member were elected by the women and the woman member by the men.

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The Front Page

(*Continued from Page One*)

cent open-market quotation in New York. The gold producers, under this policy, are to be permitted to sell their newly-mined gold at the U.S. price or even at the free-gold market price if that should be higher, and to convert the proceeds into Canadian dollars at the market rate. This must inevitably increase the profits of the Canadian gold mines, whose stocks should therefore rise higher, the more likely it seems that Mr. Drew will be in a position to form a government.

Up to the time of going to press there has not been much to suggest that the stock market is betting on Mr. Drew, but we fancy that there will be flurries of optimism among the golds between now and election day. Some of these may reflect rather a desire that Mr. Drew should win than a conviction that he will do so, since a good gold market would be quite encouraging to his supporters and would not be very expensive to manipulate. But the quotations in the last few days before the elections will be a pretty reliable index of the real betting, because anybody who pays a high price for gold stocks at that late hour without being fairly confident of a Conservative victory would be running the risk of being stuck with them for quite a long time or having to take a substantial loss.

Young Mr. Amery

CANADA is shortly to be visited by a distinguished young Conservative of Great Britain in the person of Mr. Julian Amery, son of a well known English statesman, the Right Hon. L. S. Amery, and of a Canadian mother, since Mrs. Amery was a sister of the late Viscount Greenwood and like him a native of Whitby, Ont. Mrs. L. S. Amery will accompany her son, and there is a possibility that the former Secretary of State for India will also be a member of the party.

The young Mr. Amery is one of the most interesting people in the rising generation of English politicians. A man of highly adventurous disposition, he spent most of the years of the war in secret service work in the Balkans and the Middle East. One of his most important tasks was the preparation of a revolt in Albania, and he has just produced a fascinating volume entitled "Sons of the Eagle" (Macmillan, London) recording this adventure with much detail and critical analysis. Written in very vivid style, the book is much more than the history of a single revolt; it is a treatise on the technique of guerilla warfare — a technique which, unless the world is much nearer to established peace than it now appears to be, is likely to be of more importance in the next fifty years than it has ever been before.

Mr. Amery sheds a great deal of light upon the processes by which the Communists attained their present strength in the Balkans, and makes it fairly evident that the mere merits of the capitalist system, great as we may believe them to be, are far from sufficient to ensure that the tribesmen of remote, mountainous and practically feudal areas on the borders of Europe will be willing to die in their defence.

Government Insurance

WE HAVE received from Mr. O. W. Valleau, vice-chairman of the board of directors of the Saskatchewan government insurance office, an assurance that in the comparison of rates on automobile insurance as quoted by the Hon. C. M. Fines, the private company rates quoted were for insurance with $100 deductible in the case of collision, and in that respect were on the same coverage basis as the provincial insurance. The situation therefore appears to be that Mr. Fines omitted reference to certain differences of coverage, which we consider to be important in a valid comparison of rates, but that these differences of coverage were not quite as numerous as we suggested. Fire, theft and property damage coverage still remain subject to $100 deduction in government insurance and no deduction in company insurance, and we still maintain that as a result of this difference the rates are not comparable, and that Mr. Fines should not have compared them without explaining how the coverage differed. Had he done so Mr Valleau would not have had to write to us.

GULF OF STATE CONTROL
HE'S IN TOO MUCH OF A HURRY, KEEP IN THE MIDDLE WHERE YOU'RE SAFE!
JUST A LITTLE SOCIALISM
FAMILY ALLOWANCES ETC.
HOW CAN YOU GO WRONG IF YOU KEEP RIGHT?
SOCIALISM-RETARDED
KEEP LEFT AND ALL YOUR TROUBLES WILL BE OVER!
SOCIALISM
MISS CANADIAN ELECTORATE
TICAL SHOW BOAT
JACQUES

LEFT INCLINE. OR THE LADY'S DILEMMA

Mr. Valleau further assures us that the credit allowed by insurance companies for winter layups is also allowed by the provincial government, contrary to the information which we had received. We are glad to accept the assurance as representing the present state of the government regulations.

Another part of Mr. Valleau's letter is typical of the different attitudes which are bound to be adopted by governments which can compel people to buy insurance, and private companies which have to sell theirs by voluntary purchasers. The government takes advantage of its compulsive powers, to make the purchaser accept a secondary insurance and pay for it as if it were a primary one. The obvious effect, and presumably also the direct intent, of this use of the compulsive power is to discourage the purchase of company insurance, by making the combined cost of the voluntary and the compulsory insurance much higher than there is any justification for it being, the government pocketing all the gain from the excessive combined premium. We do not understand the companies to have done any "squealing" about having to pay full losses on the risks they have covered at full rates; their "squeal" is rather at the fact that their clients get only partial if any coverage from their government insurance for which they yet cannot help paying full rates.

"Facts" and Other Facts

THE Charitable Gifts Act has been duly passed by the Ontario legislature and duly signed by the Lieutenant-Governor, and nothing has to be done about it by anybody until the end of seven years, and it was not our intention to make any attempt to revive the discussion of it at the present moment, for it can hardly be regarded as a legitimate issue in the Dominion campaign. Since we last went to press, however, the Toronto *Globe and Mail* has devoted most of an editorial page to some of our own articles and to its reflections on them, and these reflections are so remarkable that a brief consideration of them seems necessary.

The *Globe and Mail* recites five "facts" which it says that SATURDAY NIGHT has ignored. Four of them are not facts, and the fifth, if a fact, is not relevant.

(1) "The will of J. E. Atkinson deprived the provincial treasury of the huge sum which it was entitled to expect from so large an estate." False: The provincial treasury is entitled to expect no more than the province's laws give it, and those laws give it no share of bequeathed property passing into the ownership of a charity.

(2) "It was modelled on wills which have cost American treasuries hundreds of millions and set a rich man's fashion which threatens to defeat the whole aim of estate duties." Irrelevant: no American legislature has yet torn up an existing will, no matter what it might have cost the treasury, and nobody objects to restrictions on the powers of future will-makers, who are alive and can govern themselves accordingly.

(3) "The legal experts of the Ontario treasurer's department . . . had an immediate duty to see that the public received its just due from the Atkinson estate." False: the duty of the legal experts is to collect what the law provides shall be collected; they have nothing to do with the amendment of the law.

(4) "The Charitable Gifts Act serves that end, but does so without threatening continuity of policy and management in the *Star*." False: the Charitable Gifts Act compels the Atkinson Foundation to dispose of nine-tenths of the *Star* property and invest the proceeds in securities permissible for insurance company investment. It makes no provision for exempting the Foundation upon payment of taxes and indeed says nothing about taxes whatever.

(5) "Under the Atkinson will and the Act, there is nothing whatever to prevent the trustees from paying proper succession duties, running the paper as it has been run and giving to charity as much or as little of the profits as they see fit." False: the will expressly provides that if the gift to the Atkinson Foundation should fail because of being held subject to succession duties or inheritance taxes *or for any other reason*, the trustees shall then hold the property upon trust, paying the income as it accrues and "such portions of the principal thereof as in their sole discretion they may deem advisable" to any charitable organizations which will undertake that the principal portions of such gifts shall be retained in perpetuity.

There is no provision in the will under which the property could possibly pass to any type of recipient who could be taxed upon its receipt under existing laws. There is no provision in the will under which the Ontario treasury could possibly hope to collect one penny on the transfer of the residue portion of this estate, except by the single means of legislation passed after Mr. Atkinson's death, declaring that at the time of his death bequests to charitable organizations were taxable. The Charitable Gifts Act could not bring about the collection of one penny more from the Atkinson estate than the sums already being paid on the personal bequests. It was not intended to do so; it was intended merely to break up the *Star* as a property. The *Globe and Mail* may be ignorant of these facts; we do not think Mr. McCullagh is.

Leading the Laity

THE General Council of the United Church of Canada must by this time be considering with some concern the question whether it is justified in undertaking to give guidance to the members of that Church on matters concerning which it is itself deeply divided. The chief result of the Council's private discussion of the "proposals" which it should offer "to the United Church ministers and members for information and action" about the attitude to be taken in regard to the Atlantic Pact has been to make those members, and the general public, aware that the Council refused, by thirteen votes against twelve, to include a clause reading: "To recognize that while it is our earnest hope and prayer that the sanctions provided in Article 5 may never be invoked, yet if the necessity arises, Canada should do her duty under the provisions of the Pact to maintain the security of the North Atlantic area, the action deemed necessary being determined according to our democratic constitutional procedure."

It would surely have been better to give no guidance at all than to go on record as refusing to give this particular piece of guidance, without which the rest of the Council's "proposals" appear little more than pious and possibly pacifist platitudes.

Individual members of the United Church are entitled, as are individual citizens of other communions and of no communion, to be pacifists in their personal conduct—that is, to refuse to participate in warfare and to accept whatever treatment the secular state applies to them in consequence. But pacifism is not a part of the accepted doctrine of the United Church, and the thirteen majority members of the Council seem to us to have been acting as if they thought it was.

Prophesying Doom

THERE are few more admirable characters in Greek mythology (or was she in history?) than Cassandra, and there are few more admirable characters in Canadian journalism than Judith Robinson; but they are both ancestral voices prophesying doom. The dooms that Cassandra prophesied were destined to be fulfilled. The dooms that Miss Robinson prophesies may perhaps be held off for a time, but she at any rate is convinced that they will ultimately fall upon Canada and on all Canadians.

Miss Robinson is convinced that Canada is doomed because certain of her politicians have systematically kept the French and English-speaking elements of the nation apart. She regards Mr. Duplessis as one who stole the keeping-apart recipe from Messrs. Lapointe and Cardin, who "worked successfully for twenty years keeping Canada divided that Mr. King might rule". And she says that Mr. Duplessis took over the keeping-apart business from these professional Liberals and carried it a lot further in the Union Nationale, which can afford to carry it a lot further because it does not have to bother about votes outside of Quebec—which is of course true.

To Miss Robinson's mind—and she is not alone in this—the business of keeping Canada divided is never performed by anybody except Quebec politicians. She thinks that "petit-Canadienism" and "Quebec isolationism" are artificial products manipulated for political profit, and that but for the Lapointes, the Cardins and the Duplessis French Canada would react to all Canada's problems exactly as she does and national unity would be completely unimpaired. We have never been able to take this view of Quebec opinion. We are convinced that the views of Quebec are not manufactured for it by either Mr. Lapointe or Mr. Duplessis or Mr. St. Laurent or any other leader; any more than the views of Ontario are manufactured for it by Mr. Drew. They are a natural product of the history and circumstances of the Quebec people, which are different from those of most people in the other provinces and naturally produce different views. These views are also entitled to representation in the parliament of all the Canadian people, and it will not distress us greatly if Quebec should send to that parliament a delegation prepared to support Mr. Drew if he can, with that aid, maintain a majority in the Commons. That is the way democracy works. To Miss Robinson it will, we fear, be the beginning of the end of the world, or at least of Canada. Cassandra must have lived a rather unhappy life.

THE RETREAT COURTEOUS

("Picton man, celebrating his golden wedding anniversary, gives his recipe for happy marriage: 'Get out when things get too hot for you; don't argue'."—Canadian Press item.)

DOESN'T matter how long you've been married,
Or how near to perfection your wife:
Though you're each of you meant for the other
There are bound to be moments of strife;
She might tell you your ties are disgraceful,
Or remind you of money you owe.
But for heaven's sake, brother, don't argue—
And when things get too hot for you, blow!

Though her charges be perfectly groundless,
Keep your mouth shut and buttoned, my lad:
There's no merit whatever to justice
When it means that you act like a cad.
Though it's tempting to strike the defensive,
I suggest that you swallow your pride,
Or else you'll spell "marital", "martial"—
And "united" will change to "untied"!

J.E.P.

Western World Has To Face Fact That China Is Now Communist

By JAMES ALEX AIKIN

It seems to be obvious, says this well-known Canadian writer, that China has become communist and the world has to accept the fact. The big question now is to what extent the Chinese communist leader, Mao Tze-tung, will take orders from Moscow. Mr. Aikin says he is likely to prove an independent nationalist, and points out that he has no debts to pay Moscow, in view of the fact that the Soviet Union made a treaty with Chiang Kai-shek and passed over the Chinese communists.

The writer tells the story of the long march of events in China towards more liberal government and much-needed social reforms.

IT has become quite clear from time and events that China was ripe for revolution, that her people, largely rural, were in pressing need of land reforms, and that the communist leader, Mao Tze-tung and his military commander Chu Teh, correctly estimated the situation. The sweeping victory of the armies of liberation, their repose in strength resting as it did upon the will of the masses of the country through which they passed, Manchuria and north China on to the Yangstze River, offers an explanation. The crossing of the great river as far west as Hankow, the occupation of Hangchow and the threat to Fukien, core of the Nationalists, opposite Formosa, and movement of small advance units towards Canton, unite to suggest the collapse of the Nationalist cause and complete success for Mao Tze-tung and his communists.

The retreat of Chiang Kai-shek to Formosa and absence of the gold reserve when Acting President Li Tsung-jen wanted to draw on it to pay his men and control inflation, points in the direction of Chiang having close relations with those elements which were credited with gross maladministration.

Must Accept Fact

It would appear to be obvious that the world must accept the fact that China has become communist. To what extent it will be subject to the dictation of Soviet Russia beyond agreement in ideology remains to be known. According to Edgar Snow, the best-informed commentator on Mao Tze-tung and communist China, Mao has never been to Moscow and is likely to prove an independent nationalist. That would be in harmony with what is known of the Chinese, who have maintained their identity and independent spirit through all the ages of change, invasion and the rule of tyrants. However, we shall have to wait and see. That is the attitude of the United States, since General George Marshall surveyed the situation in person, and recommended the present policy of neutrality, restricting aid to what is necessary or expedient to relieve hunger and suffering.

It is a significant fact that when the Soviet Union made a treaty with China, they passed over Mao Tze-tung and his communists and negotiated with Chiang Kai-shek, much the same as Britain, the United States and Canada. Mao therefore has no debts to pay Moscow. He is free to assert his independence like Marshal Tito, only in his own manner.

The western world is reminded of the independent thought of the Chinese by the statements on religion, and the universality of the Christian faith, by Dr. Chao Tse-chen, Dean of the School of Religion at Yenching University at Peiping, who is an exponent of Christian union and of freedom from the ties of the national churches of this western world. He studied at Vanderbilt University, was a Methodist, and is now Anglican. He urges that the Church discharge its social function and services regardless of whatever form of political rule is in vogue, following the example of the Apostle Paul. The nation will have leadership in religious thought as well as in politics.

In Soviet Russia there is a form of state capitalism, commonly called communism, but somewhat different from Marxism as interpreted by Lenin and Trotsky. In the United Kingdom, they are working out a social democracy in which individual rights are protected, and in which the parliamentary system ensures freedom to the Opposition. In the United States and Canada there is free operation of the capitalist and property systems, in which free enterprise operates to secure the greatest freedom of the individual.

It is as yet too early to estimate the value of the British system, but at close range it is possible to witness in North America how some strong corporations exercise dictatorships under the law, limiting freedom. It is also true, and not to be overlooked, that some corporations are benevolent in spirit and in their operations. The efforts at compromise through legislation proceed.

At the same time there are occasional instances of police severity and brutality which compare with those commonly associated with the police state. Such exhibitions of authority should not be allowed to pass unheeded.

It is evident that another and somewhat different system is likely to emerge in China, assuming that the Chinese will exercise their independence and initiative.

As with so many other events in history and politics, the Chinese situation centres around a few personalities who determine policy. The two most prominent in the last quarter century were Chiang Kai-shek, 61 years, and Mao Tze-tung, 55 years of age. Chiang, though supposed'y eliminated from the field of action, is capable of playing a part, if necessity dictates. He proved a success so long as war and politics were mingled, but had little understanding of his fellowmen, and was unreasonable on questions where compromise and expediency were called for. He assumed command of the Nationalist armies in 1926 and became the dictator of political policy. The year following he floated a loan of $30 million with Shanghai bankers on condition of no communists in his administration. Then began the blood purge and scattering of his former left wing associates. He waged a costly civil war that

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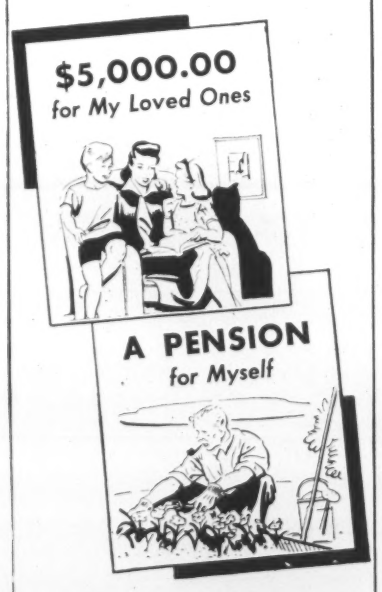

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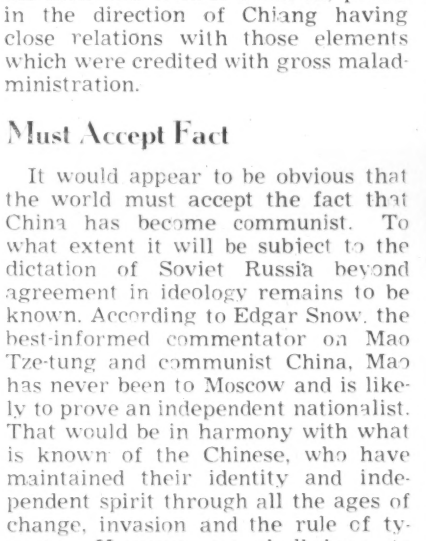
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WARNING SIGNAL? Soviet naval officers go ashore in Scotland and pass an unusual sign. Occasion was the return to Britain of the battleship "Royal Sovereign" loaned during the last war.

continued into the period of the Japanese invasion, when he was brought to book by the local communist elements and forced to cooperate.

Sun Yat-sen, founder of the Chinese Republic and its first President, was a socialist but not a Marxist. He travelled much in Europe and America. In 1887 he went to Japan to study medicine. He saw the revolution coming. After a first campaign he fled to Japan and in 1907 met Chiang Kai-shek there, who was taking a 4-year military course. Sun Yat-sen had three main principles: National unity, political democracy and the people's livelihood, or economic life. He could not see that communism was suitable to China.

The Emperor abdicated in 1911, and although the Empress and her protege, Yuan Shih-k'ai, delayed the revolution, it progressed steadily. When old Yuan was ready to make himself Emperor, an insurrection broke out in Yunnan in 1915, and Yuan's ambition was not fulfilled. Sun set up a government in Canton. Chiang saved Sun and Madame Sun from treachery June 16, 1922.

In the summer of that year, an envoy arrived in Peking from Moscow, Adolf Abram Joffe, but he had no success with the old guard and went south to Shanghai, where he met Sun Yat-sen. Within the five years of the understanding agreed upon for closer relations with Soviet Russia, the Kuomintang gained control at Peking, thereafter known as Peiping.

The Russians were not discouraged; they sent Michael Borodin (Gruesenberg, American-trained Russian Jew) to represent them in China. Within a year after his arrival in 1925 he had reorganized the Kuomintang on the Soviet model, leading Sun Yat-sen to look to Russia rather than to the West. Sun died March 12 that year. A mausoleum was erected on Purple Mountain, near Nanking, and a national funeral held there June 1, 1929.

No Western Tolerance

It was during the seven year period under the Kuomintang, 1927-1932, that China became "western", building railways, highways, cities with modern plumbing and schools. But for western tolerance of the other man's opinion, there was slight regard. The Wuhan coalition proved a failure.

There was an uprising in Nanchang, 100 miles south of Hankow, which put an end to cooperation with the left wing, led by Mao Tze-tung, who was arrested. He escaped, and with his little army of liberation, moved through south Hunan to Kwantung, in which Canton is located, close to Hong Kong.

The 4th army of liberation was formed in the Spring of 1928 and recruited men in Kiangsi and Fukien, leading up to a congress of rebels in December. Mao's program was: (1) complete severance from the Kuomintang; (2) organization of a peasant-worker party; (3) confiscation of the property of all landlords; (4) setting up a government in Hunan; (5) organization of soviets.

The campaign carried on was mainly one of defence, for they avoided any fighting. But they divided up land, taxed the rich, set captives free, and proclaimed liberty, equality and democracy.

Mao Tze-tung is on the way to becoming the Lincoln of China. Edgar Snow describes him in his "Red Star Over China" as taller than the average, with a head of thick black hair grown long, with large searching eyes, a high-bridged nose and prominent cheek bones. He is healthy, sociable and has personality. He reads books on philosophy and politics and keeps himself informed on events, particularly in India, Soviet Russia and the western nations.

When Chiang Kai-shek adopted an aggressive campaign, it soon became plain to Mao Tze-tung that although the "annihilation" drives did not annihilate, they could not long endure Chiang's strategy. But according to Edgar Snow, they did succeed in five campaigns in redistributing land, lessening taxes, eliminating unemployment, opium, prostitution, child slavery and compulsory marriage and in some betterment for peasants and workers.

Long March

They decided to get away, then started the long march of 6,000 miles, which some day will be chronicled along with Xenophon's March of the Ten Thousand Greeks. It comprised a series of distracting manoeuvres in Kweichow and the grand march westward into Yunnan and the other provinces, picking up recruits along the way. They crossed great mountains where the altitude proved too much for some men and animals, forded great rivers where others had been lost, and got ahead into Szechwan, across the great Tatu River and into Kansu and Shensi. They were far beyond the dangers of the National Army, but they met foes in the vast area east of Tibet, who were hostile and sniped at man and beast who strayed out of the protected lines.

The years rolled by and events with them. The Japanese invaded China. Chiang Kai-shek did not attack the invaders at first, but he moved his capital to Hankow, then to Loyang, in far northwest Shensi. He still followed his obsession against the Red Army. But while he rested quietly at Lintung, hot springs resort, Capt. Sun Ming-chiu with 200 picked Tungpei men went in and took Chiang prisoner. It was scandalous; all the world laughed. But they did him no harm, only submitted eight points that were reasonable. After a few days, they allowed his wife to take him home.

Mao Tze-tung has made it clear that he regards the "victory of the Chinese liberation movement as part of the victory of world communism". India for the present is secure, Malaya is under control, Indonesia is being reconciled, Japan is restoring the democracy. But who will dare to forecast where there is so much fermentation?

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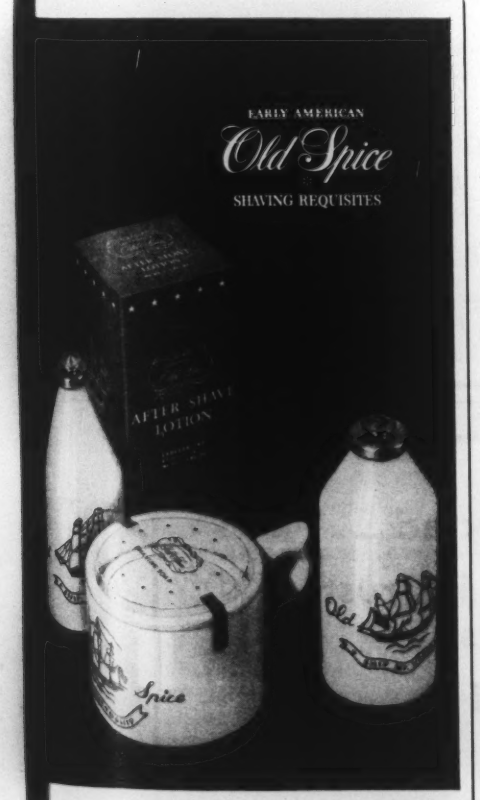

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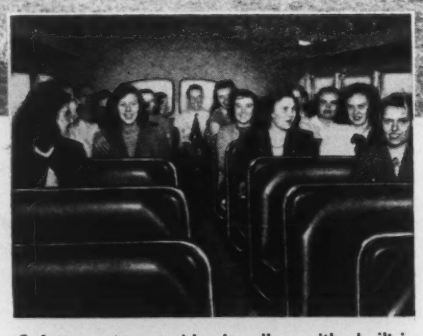

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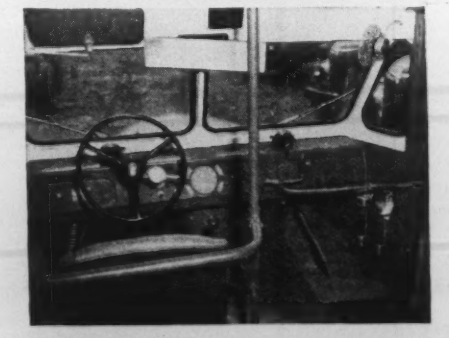

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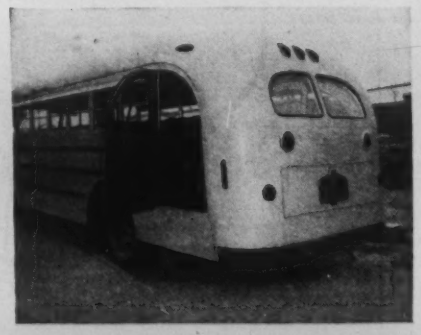

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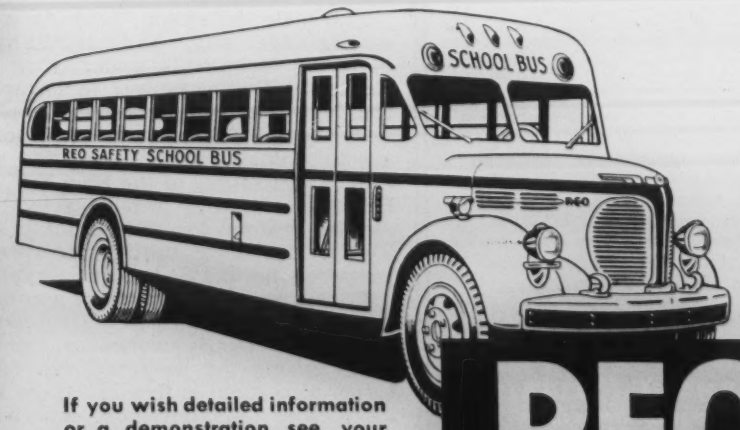

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Dreams Of Cecil Rhodes Coming True In Africa

By RICHIE CALDER

In the biggest single farming project in history, Britain is today crashing into the wastelands of Africa with tanks and bulldozers to the tune, at present, of $200,000,000. Dams, hydro-electric schemes on the Nile and the Zambesi, irrigation, agricultural and cattle-raising project in Tanganyika, N. and S. Rhodesia and the Sudan are planned. They will take 25 years to complete.

The Anglo-American proposal for completion of the Cape to Cairo railway will make Cecil Rhodes' dreams come true.

FORTY years ago, on an African safari, Winston Churchill stood fascinated for three hours, watching the fuming waters of Owen Falls. There, in four great leaps, the source of the White Nile cataracts 65 feet from Lake Victoria with a force of 40,000 tons a minute.

Afterwards, Churchill wrote: "So much power running to waste, such a coign of vantage unoccupied, such a lever to control the natural forces of Africa ungripped, cannot but vex and stimulate the imagination. And what fun to make the immemorial Nile begin its journey by diving through a turbine!"

Today, his and other ambitious dreams are coming true. Not only dams and hydro-electric schemes, but agricultural and cattle-raising plans are being drafted or have already been put into operation.

Dying Land

The so-called "Dying Land" is coming to life. Tractors and converted Sherman tanks are invading this continent, three times the size of Europe with a population less than half. In East Africa, the British have begun the biggest single farming project in history.

Three years ago, 62-year-old Frank Samuel of the Unilever Combine convinced the British parliament that fats- and oil-producing peanuts could be grown in this deserted land, ruled by the tsetse fly. Within eight months the government had voted £25,000,000 —$100,000,000—for the project, and this has since been doubled.

Calling upon the experience of the United Africa Company — the Unilever subsidiary—the government began mobilizing a peacetime expeditionary force. Search parties ranged the world, digging through army dumps in the Pacific for tractors and bulldozers, recovering tanks and trucks from under the drifting sands of the battlefield of El Alamein. Much of the equipment shipped to East Africa was junk. But the British Food Expeditionary Force moved into the lost lands of Tanganyika as the nation went into the Battle of Britain—with anything it could lay hands on.

Equipment arrived through the only available harbor at Dar-es-Salaam, once legendary as the slave market and Black Ivory port of the Arabs. It was brought ashore on wartime landing craft, shipped on hastily built railways with inferior rolling stock. Hunters and herdsmen from 50 tribes were recruited for labor, trained as mechanics to service machines and work in the scrub repair shops.

8th Army Veterans

Veterans of the Eighth Army, of the jungle war in Burma, of the airborne Red Devils, led the assault. Tough baobab trees were charged down by tanks, their 15-foot roots torn up and piled into windrows. Heartbreaking work. Seventy tractors began work on a Monday. Only 27 survived at the end of the week. Criticism began to mount. Instead of the 150,000 acres scheduled for the first year only 13,000 acres were planted.

But today, that expeditionary force is being re-equipped. A modern port is being built in southern Tanganyika. New rail roads push on beyond the pioneers. Airports are springing up. And new towns replace the tents and shanty settlements. The development is changing the face of the country, not only yielding peanuts, but stimulating soil conservation and multiple cropping.

Full-scale irrigation projects are getting under way. As Churchill had dreamed, Britain is undertaking a Tennessee Valley project to harness the Nile and to guarantee Egypt's water supplies for a century. Hopes are to couple it with a barrage on Lake Tana, source of the Blue Nile in Ethiopia, and thus provide a hydro-electric system for that country as well as providing flood control and irrigation for the Sudan and Egypt.

By agreement with the Egyptian government, Britain will build a dam and hydro-electric works at Owen Falls raising the level of Lake Victoria—almost three times as large as Lake Erie—by about four feet. Another dam at Lake Albert will provide a balancing reservoir.

Beyond that lies the vast marshy waste of the Sudd, sump of the Nile where half its water is lost in dissipation and evaporation. Here, it is proposed to cut a 300-mile canal, bypassing the swamp area and shepherding the waters.

This ambitious undertaking, over a period of 25 years, will increase by half the cultivable areas of Egypt, adding 2,000,000 acres. Another 2,500,000 acres will be added to the irrigated area of the Sudan, while hundreds of square miles of Sudan swamp will be reclaimed.

Work is now underway on the $30,000,000 Owen Falls project. When finished, the power output will equal the consumption of all Britain in prewar days.

Consequent developments are enormous. Industries within 100 miles of the falls, like the present two sugar factories, cotton ginneries, phosphate factories, gold workings and nitrogen- fixing plants, will benefit. Copper smelting and steelmaking are contemplated. So is the manufacture of textiles, soap and rubber. Flour mills, sawmills and the manufacture of wallboard are projected.

Harnessing Two Cataracts

Another great hydro-electric scheme is being undertaken on the Zambesi, harnessing two cataracts and acting as a Niagara power station serving areas of both N. and S. Rhodesia.

Added to this is the Anglo-American proposal for the completion of the Cape to Cairo railway, the dream of Cecil Rhodes, by extending it northwards from Stanleyville in the Congo through Equatorial Africa to the Sudan. This is backed by the Economic Cooperation Administration and is coupled with a scheme for the geological exploration of the mineral-rich central and eastern colonies.

The greatest assistance Africa's rebirth can acknowledge may easily have come from one source—the discovery of antrycide, the remarkable new drug that promises to conquer the dreaded tsetse fly. The insect has long plagued man with sleeping sickness and brought death to animals. From large-scale tests, the drug appears so far to give both protection and cure for the animal diseases of the fly. If such be the case, it could be claimed for its discoverers — Dr. D. G. Davey and the late Dr. F. H. Curd—that in consequence they have added four and a half million square miles to the cattle-rearing area of the world. That is an area one and a half times the size of the United States, double that of Europe.

It has been said that the tsetse fly is the real ruler of Africa. Its domain extends from Northern Rhodesia almost all the way to Johannesburg. Hundreds of thousands of square miles of wooded savanna and rolling parkland, which would make good cattle ranges, have been abandoned by man and beast as the tsetse advanced. Soil has languished as animal husbandry has been abandoned.

In January, 1948, Dr. Davey began field tests in the Sudan, extended them to Uganda and Tanganyika. Lions killed the cattle he was injecting; soldier ants devoured his laboratory animals; once, a field test was quickly abandoned when a charging rhinoceros chased his assistant up a tree. But the test went on—and succeeded.

With all these schemes, under sanction of the British parliament, goes a square deal for the natives. Hundreds of millions of pounds have been appropriated not merely for material development but for cultural development as well as education, health, hygiene, nutrition and civic rights.

Britain has high hopes in Africa, but she also has high hopes for Africa. Britain will get much from the development, but she will also give much to the natives.

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The West Urgently Needs A Mediterranean Pact

By THE RT. HON. HAROLD MACMILLAN

The tragic outcome of a second world war in defence of freedom is that an East/West line now sharply divides the Continent with all Eastern and part of Central Europe for the present abandoned to Russia. This situation brought about the signing of the Atlantic Pact which even with 12 members instead of the original five is weak along the right flank.

Unless the Pact is to become another Maginot Line, says the writer, Conservative M.P. and British representative on the Advisory Council for Italy, it must be backed immediately by a Mediterranean pact.

FOUR years have passed since the German surrender to the victorious allies. The second war, coming within a generation of the first, inflicted hideous wounds upon the body of Europe, from which it has seemed to many acute observers that she could never recover.

For, on a huge scale, the two world wars have done to Europe what the two Peloponnesian wars did to Ancient Greece. Exhausted by internal conflict, continents, like nations, become an easy prey to external aggression.

At the same time, the balance of power, in its widest sense, has been forever shifted. Europe no longer dominates the world. A hegemony which has lasted for 2,000 years is finally at an end.

For Europe, though of vital importance to the world for many reasons —with her large populations, her intrinsic wealth and capacity to produce wealth, her culture, and her traditions—stands between two great Powers, in the East and in the West, both superior in actual and mobilizable war potential.

In this situation, it was for a time a popular theory (not only on the Continent but in Britain) that Europe's future role was to act as a "Third Force"—a sort of mediator or honest broker between Communist Russia and Capitalist America.

Gift of Prophecy

It was because this notion was so widely entertained (especially in what are called "progressive circles") that the reaction against Mr. Churchill's Fulton speech was so violent. With his uncanny gift of prophecy, he saw into the future, to most of us at that time still dark and obscure. He saw, above all, the essential fallacy in this specious policy of European isolation. For Europe, by every test of what constitutes the very character of a civilization, belongs to the West—to that New World which is itself the child and heir of the Old.

Three years—almost to a day—after the Fulton speech the Atlantic Pact was signed.

But, like all purely defensive fortifications, it has its dangers and its weaknesses. It is like the mediaeval castle, whose defenders, by the act of retiring into the keep, have abandoned much valuable territory to the ravages of the enemy. We must not forget how far back—how far to the West—the line is drawn.

Apart from the actual conquests and consequential annexations of territory made by the Soviet Union since 1939—and these amount to 273,000 square miles and a population of 24 millions seized and incorporated, without the slightest pretence of consultation or consent—this line (as at present drawn) means the abandonment to tyranny of all Eastern and part of Central Europe, including the eastern portion of Germany. Such is the tragic outcome of a war in defence of freedom.

Faced with this terrible situation what remained of Europe was shocked into action.

As the result of a series of negotiations which reflect the highest credit on all the statesmen concerned, 10 nations of Western Europe, with two nations of the New World—Canada and the United States—have signed the Atlantic Pact. That is indeed a welcome extension from the original five. Thus on the left flank are Denmark, Norway—and strategically of equal importance—Iceland.

If Sweden is at present out of the picture, we understand the reasons. For we must remember that the pact is as yet a diplomatic rather than a military accomplishment. It is a verbal promise to resist aggression. It has not yet devised, still less brought into effective being, the necessary physical means for that resistance.

The pact is strengthened in its rear by the important adherence of Portugal—and Portugal means also the Azores. Its right wing is much assisted by the bold and noble decision of the Italian government, in the face of powerful and menacing Communist forces, to link themselves to the nations of Western Europe.

But, even with Italy, the right wing is somewhat "in the air." The whole line, however well entrenched across Europe, may be turned in the Eastern Mediterranean. It is, moreover, in this area that the forces of aggression can be most easily deployed. For if all Europe has been partially Balkanized, it is still true that in the Balkans is the danger spot.

If, therefore, the Atlantic Pact is to be effective, it must as a matter of urgency be buttressed by a Mediterranean pact. This must include Greece and Turkey; it must be extended as rapidly as possible from the Near East to the Middle East, above all to Iran. The Communist pressure, temporarily checked in the West, will be brought to bear in the near future on these countries. Iran has up to now put up a splendid resistance. But it seems as if a fresh aggression is beginning. It is essential that an immediate and authoritative "insurance cover" be extended to Iran as well as to Greece and Turkey, pending the formal conclusion of Mediterranean and Middle Eastern Pacts.

More Needed

But something more is needed than words. Article 4 of the Atlantic Pact declares that "the parties will consult together whenever . . . the territorial integrity, political independence, or security of any of the parties is threatened." In Greece all of these have been the subject of consistent attack for four years and more under the direct inspiration of Moscow. Greece is today on the verge of collapse, economically and politically.

It is common knowledge that Moscow is plotting a Balkan coup, starting with Macedonia and ending in the liquidation both of Tito and of democratic Greece. The crisis may come this summer. Are we ready? Are we preparing an active policy of intervention, with a joint Anglo-American command and fully integrated effort? This vital round in the struggle must be won.

Unless an effective Mediterranean pact can be brought rapidly into being, there is real danger of the whole Atlantic Pact being outflanked. If that happens it will prove no better than another Maginot Line.

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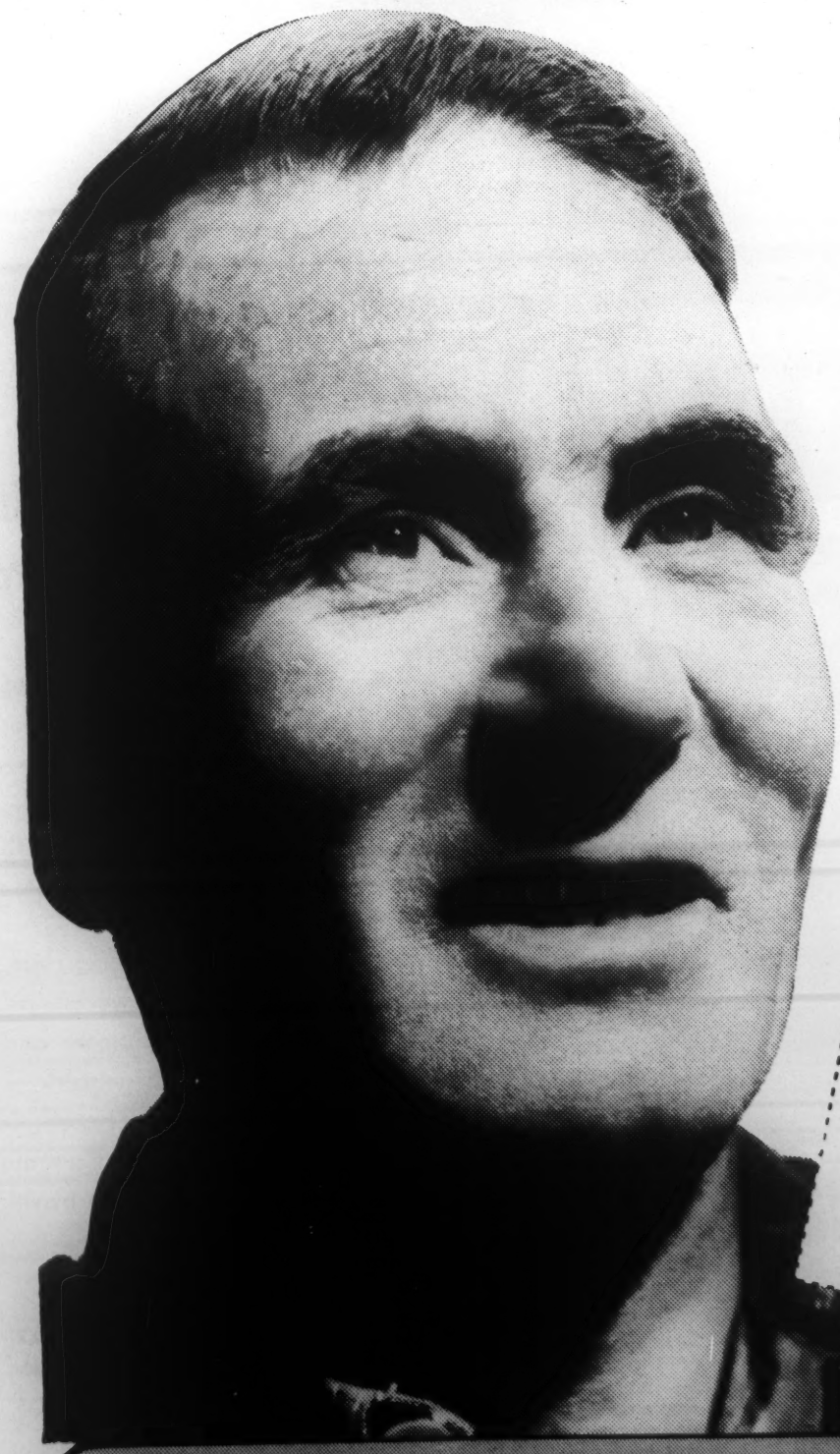

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LIGHTER SIDE

Cats And The James Masons

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

UNTIL James Mason hit Ann Todd over the knuckles in "The Seventh Veil" he was probably just another handsome British actor to most movie-goers. From this sensational moment—he was a jealous Svengali, she a frail and beautiful pianist—everything was changed. Down came the Mason cane and up went the Mason prestige over the whole film-going world. Fan clubs of Mason masochists sprang up over night, and from that point on James Mason, as long as he never did anything right by his victims couldn't do anything wrong with his fans.

Under these circumstances it doesn't seem a very smart idea for the Masons to publish their recent volume, "The Cats In Our Lives" (Copp, Clark, $2.75). For "The Cats In Our Lives" flatly contradicts every assumption on which the Mason screen prestige has been built. James Mason couldn't hurt a fly.

"The Cats In Our Lives" not only rebukes the whole sadistic Mason legend. More disturbingly still it is a reproach to people who, up till now, really imagined they loved cats. Ever since reading the Mason book I have felt uneasy and ashamed in the presence of our cats, realizing for the first time in how many ways I have betrayed them.

For instance we neutered Amy, our brindled Persian, at the age of six months. A female cat, the Masons point out, should never be neutered, because this deprives not only the cat but the cat's owner of all the affecting delights provided by kittens. I'm inclined to agree with the Masons about this. My only excuse is that before Amy arrived I had just lost a beloved cat who wandered off in search of romantic adventure and never came back. I resolved then that my next cat could be fixed so she would stop at home. She has now stopped at home for nearly fifteen years, and while she still makes a handsome appointment I can see now that her personal life has always been rather vague and blurred.

Over-Rated Function?

Rather oddly, the Masons have no compunction about altering male cats. Tom cats, Mr. Mason points out, get relatively little enjoyment from their virility; and when I see the way our little Maltese cat cuffs, ignores and frustrates her admirers, and their grovelling acceptance of all her conditions, I'm inclined to think Mr. Mason is right. He goes even further and suggests airily that sex is an over-rated function anyhow—an odd point of view for a screen idol and one that is likely to cost him as dearly in fan-prestige as anything else in this upsetting book.

The Masons are eloquent, too, on the subject of cat-colds, an affliction I have always left to Nature. When a cat has a cold it internalizes its cough so that it is very difficult to tell whether it is merely clearing its throat or is about to throw up on the rug. Under these circumstances I rush the sufferer to the front door till the question is decided. The Mason method is to put the patient in a prepared tent and leave him there to inhale steaming Friar's Balsam. My cats have always got over their colds in the head without human assistance but from now on they get the Friar's Balsam treatment. They will probably hate it and end by licking up the treatment; but at least I won't feel like a candidate for examination by the S.P.C.A.

The section on feeding is fairly disquieting too. Mrs. Mason recommends horsemeat, casseroled rabbit, poultry, chopped steak and any sort of liver except pork liver. She disapproves of tinned catmeat as a regular diet and points out that it is dangerous to feed your pet food straight from the refrigerator.

The trouble here is that horsemeat and rabbit aren't easily available while minced beef, poultry and any liver except pork liver are out of the question for anyone not under contract to Hollywood or J. Arthur Rank. So I still reach into the refrigerator for the canned catmeat and every time I do I have a nervous feeling that James Mason may be behind me ready to come down on my knuckles with his cane. The cats themselves think it delicious and flourish on it. Apparently they are indestructible.

It is true that we never leave our cats to forage for themselves but always take them with us when we leave home. This usually means piling anywhere from two to five cats into the car with the family and driving up sixty miles to the lake. We expect the experience to be hellish and it usually is. Amy lies flat on the car-floor moaning a resigned cat-lament—*"Ich grolle nicht, Ich grolle nicht."* The little Maltese doesn't say a word. She merely sits on the back seat looking quietly wretched, and presently throws up. The kittens retire into corners to make puddles or dart about hysterically, threatening to get, quite literally, into the driver's hair. Every mile of the way the car is astir with cat-antagonisms—to change, to movement, to each other. During this experience I become as nervous as the cats and just as hostile. In fact I don't become a cat-lover again until the ordeal is over, with the two older cats sitting on the wharf washing their aggrieved faces and the kittens flickering joyfully through the tall grass.

Five Sailor Cats

It is very different with the Masons. They cross the Atlantic with five cats, occupying with their pets a compartment and small drawing room. Since the voyage was rough the Masons took to their beds and so did the cats. Apparently the trip was made in complete serenity. "They were elderly folk," Mrs. Mason notes, "with keen senses of dignity." (My cats would have been seasick and furious every foot of the way.)

Later they crossed the continent, taking their five cats with them by trains. There was no incident except that "Lady ate hardly at all throughout the journey. She did a lot of shivering and we became rather anxious about her. But as soon as the California sunshine began to stream through the windows she blinked and stretched and ordered an enormous meal."

It seems obvious from this that cats reflect the state of minds of their owners. If a well-adjusted cat can take on the dignity of a human being under trying circumstances, what excuse is there for a human being becoming as jittery as a maladjusted cat? I must think this over. Our own cat-exodus will begin any weekend now.

Altogether there is a great deal to be learned about both cats and the Masons from this interesting collaboration. No doubt it will be a severe shock to one section of Mr. Mason's public to discover that in private life their hero is gentle, scrupulous and domestic. However, if he loses one public he will gain another, smaller perhaps, but quite as fanatical in its way. The real cat-lover can no more resist another cat-lover than she can resist another cat.

"I ain't sayin' he's a thief, Yo' Honor, but if I was a chicken I sho' would roost high."

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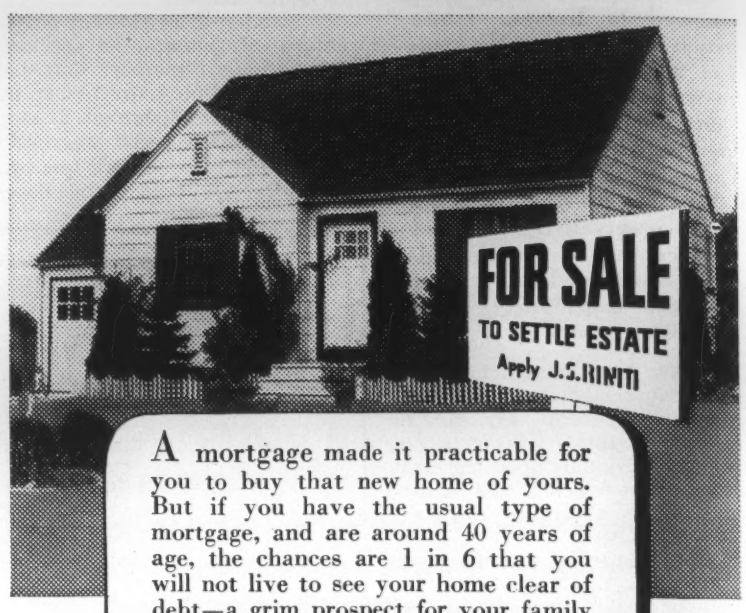

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IN THE PUBLIC EYE

Ernie Bevin: Britain's Architect Of Peace Or Of Disaster?

By C. F. STANLEY

London.

THREE and a half years of Labor rule in Britain have given ample opportunity to decide whether Ernest Bevin is the right man for the job of Foreign Secretary. Yet opinions of his work are more widely variant than those on any other Minister.

His critics have pointed to Bevin as the most abject failure even in a long line of weak and vacillating Foreign Secretaries. Even his supporters have been hard put to it at times to answer criticism of his unpredictable departures from the Socialist line.

What few have recognized, however, is that these years of admitted difficulty have shown Bevin in no different light from all his long years in trade union management. Bevin has never been a diplomat, in the accepted sense. He has always been a fighter for those things in which he believes. And never once during the past few years has he altered his policy at the call of expediency.

How many men who have risen to the heights from the humblest beginnings could claim, as Bevin can, that they have never altered in any respect? Bevin, son of a farm laborer, was born to be a working man . . . blunt, sincere, passionate in his belief in the rights of the small man and of the small man's nation.

Such a man can never really be popular with any but his own class. His very bluntness has offended, for it has been carried almost to the point of rudeness. His untidiness of dress, of speech, and almost of mind have always been offensive to the lovers of neatness and order. His dictatorial manner, his boisterous good humor when he is pleased, and his almost savage attack when displeased, have made him a man to be feared even by his friends.

BEVIN IS ALWAYS most dangerous when he appears to be defeated or to have lost face. He has no tact but possesses an incredible ability to carry off the consequences of his tactlessness, to turn what appears to be an apology to his own advantage.

No Stroke of Fortune

No great stroke of fortune, unless it be the good fortune of earning the undying affection of millions of dockers and general workers in his fight for their betterment, has ever helped him on his way. Only his undoubted integrity, his dogged perseverance, his insistence that however high he might rise in the councils of the state he was still Worker Ernie Bevin, really drove him to the front.

History, looking back on these years of Ernest Bevin diplomacy, which have culminated in the Atlantic Treaty, will almost certainly rank him as one of the greatest foreign secretaries ever to represent Britain.

It is easy to claim that the boast made on his appointmnt—that he was the most likely man to gain Russia's friendship—has since proved empty. No one could have gained Russia's friendship in these past years who was not prepared to come within the Russian sphere of dictation. But the claim of some critics that he also failed in his contacts with the U.S. cannot bear the light of examination.

Ernest Bevin succeeded in aligning United States policy on the side of Europe in persuading that great country to pour its aid into Europe, to back its defence. That surely was no mean achievement in face of a considerable rebirth of isolationist feeling in the United Sates.

In three years Bevin has helped bring Britain back to the leadership of Europe. That was no mean feat faced with the ever growing menace of Communist expansion. He rallied the workers of the country to the support of Anglo-American cooperation when all their instincts and sympathies called for peace and friendship with Russia at any price.

By his very obstinacy over Palestine, which at one time threatened to wreck the whole issue, he did much to keep the struggle between Arab and Jew within limits. Here was a position that was more delicate than any yet handled by a British foreign secretary. He had to speak with the two distinct voices of a long succession of foreign ministers. One wrong word would have convinced either side of the still powerful support of Britain. That word was never forthcoming.

Throughout the 68 years of his life Bevin has had no tact. He has had, though, an incredible ability to carry off the consequences of his tactlessness, to turn the seeming apology to his own advantage. Bevin is always at his most dangerous when he seems to be defeated or to have lost face.

Loved the Millions

Those are the qualities that have made him a great foreign secretary. He has no gift of languages, save the blunt sincerity of his native tongue; he has no knowledge of any foreign race or culture; he has no real appreciation even of history from any other standpoint than that of Britain.

All he has is a native shrewdness that warns him when he must be cautious, or tells him when it is time to plunge. It is his doggedness, his refusal to accept the possibility of defeat, and his supreme self-confidence that have carried him through.

The world may see him as the rough, uncultured working man, completely out of place in his job. That is how he was always to be seen. The story is told that when Epstein made a bust of him Bevin complained that it made him look like burglar Bill Sikes. Epstein's rejoinder was that that was how he saw him. Beven replied, "Next time try to see me as I see myself."

That is how history will remember him—the determined honest Englishman who loved not so much his country as the millions who made it up.

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New Measures Being Taken To Cut Our Forest Losses

By GARRETT WILLIAMSON

Damage from forest fires (no less than 23 per cent of which are caused by the carelessness of campers and others in the bush) and from the destructive methods of cutting used by greedy exploiters has done incalculable harm to our forest resources.

That any of our forests have survived at all is due less to any human regard for them than to their inaccessibility.

A new effort to combat this waste and destruction is now being made by the setting up in Northern Ontario of "zone committees" representing the provincial Department of Lands and Forests and the forest industries.

COOPERATION and public enlightenment are two essentials in providing for conservation of our forest wealth. Steps in this direction, which must be heartening to all who are interested in the problem, are now being taken in Ontario. Zone committees, representing Ontario's Department of Lands and Forests and the forest industries, are being formed to cover the whole northern area of the province. A meeting held recently at Cochrane gives the general pattern for the movement.

Agreement upon cooperative measures to prevent and to fight forest fires was followed by the appointment of sub-committees representing Temiskaming, Cochrane and Kapuskasing Districts. The chairmen of these sub-committees, together with members of the Department of Lands and Forests staff, form the zone committee.

Period of Hazard

Fully effective cooperation by the official guardians of the forests and those whose livelihood depends on their conservation can do more good than any amount of uncoordinated effort. The period of hazard, only a few weeks ahead, will give an opportunity to appraise the value of this latest movement to check the losses which, from the earliest times, have taken heavy toll of our national wealth.

Besides working to prevent forest fires and to fight them, when they occur, more effectively, the zone committees will work to promote cooperation in cutting operations, a step of great importance in forest conservation.

"An enlightened public on guard against unwise exploitation of its forest resources is the influence most likely to assure the perpetuation of these resources for future generations." With these words Major-General Howard Kennedy concluded his introduction to the Report of the Ontario Royal Commission on Forestry.

Enlightenment can come in no more entertaining way than from studying this report. The man who finds his reading matter among the Whodunits in a drugstore rack need look no farther for a record of ruthless killing. The reader who loves trees, and what man does not, will enroll himself as a member of the enlightened public intent on a crusade of conservation. Even if he has no concern for future generations, the immediate, urgent necessity for conservation in his own interest will force him to enlist. Despite all partisan bickering, he will relate the recurring black-outs to a century of error and the persistent record of greed which has taken its full toll of water as it has of trees and soil.

Inaccessibility

That any of our forests have survived at all is due less to any human regard for them than to their inaccessibility. Where they could be attacked, they were destroyed, either to satisfy the rapacity of the timber pirates or to provide tracts of land, too often found to be useless land for cultivation. Such conservation as there was stemmed from the need for timber for naval construction and this was merely transitory.

The French, as early as 1683, reserved all oak suitable for the building of ships and, eighty years later, Governor James Murray had surveys made to establish reserves for military and naval construction. The area between Lake Champlain and the St. Lawrence was specifically mentioned as a source of "masting for the Royal Navy and other useful and necessary timber for naval construction". The arbitrary selection of these Crown Lands did tend to delay the destruction of the forests but it also complicated the orderly development of arable sections, particularly when the reserves were contiguous to navigable waters as they generally were.

The early method of clearing land for cultivation presents the most ruthless record of destruction. The timber was burned off and, if modern experience gives any clue, the destruction must have extended far beyond the needs of the prospective settler. So widespread did this practice become that a Bill was introduced, but was not passed, in the Session of 1854-55 to prevent the deliberate firing of woodlands.

Advocated Separation

Instead a Select Committee was appointed and, from evidence presented to it, the folly of allotting non-agricultural land for settlement was first brought to light. What was so apparent in 1854-55, has been no less apparent ever since and yet timber-mining has been one of the most effective agencies of destruction for a century or more.

This Select Committee advocated the separation of forest lands from agricultural lands but no adequate control was ever instituted. As a result, pseudo-settlers ever since have taken land ostensibly for cultivation in all sections of Ontario. Having clear-cut their holdings, they moved on leaving devastation in their wake. Not only did they, in many cases, denude the land of effective cover and leave it open to erosion but they also left slashings which were a direct invitation to destructive forest fires in adjacent untouched growth.

In Northern Ontario, the pulp farmers are of the same breed. They clear-cut their land of pulpwood but do nothing for its cultivation. If they stay on their land, as some do, it is merely to loaf through the summer months until it is time once more to return to a job in the bush. Quite often the tract is despoiled and abandoned and the pulp farmers, like locusts, move on to devastate another holding. The spectacle of abandoned clearings in the midst of well-farmed areas can be attributed in many cases to the shiftless attitude of the pulp farmer.

The history of the export trade in forest products also presents many instances of abuse. The export of hemlock tan bark is a glaring one. Great quantities of this material were exported to the United States and the logs themselves were left to rot. Even in the earliest times, the contractors engaged to take out timber for naval construction carried on a lively export trade from the Crown Lands for their private benefit. The "black market" thus created grew to such proportions that the monopoly held by the dockyard contractors was abolished.

During the Napoleonic War, a great impetus was given to Canada's export timber business because Britain's normal Baltic sources were cut off. After the war, the trade was further assisted by heavy import duties on foreign timber, a measure designed to assist in paying the costs of the war. These duties were gradually diminished until, after Gladstone's time, they completely disappeared. By that time, however, the Canadian trade was firmly established and could hold its own against

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any competition. That it was large, the records of the port of Quebec can attest.

Thirty-five years ago, the writer was told by a life-long resident of Quebec, the Chief Engineer of the Harbor Commission, of his having seen, as a boy, a fleet of not less than three hundred ships sailing up the river in concert to load lumber at the port. Adverse wind or fog had delayed them in the lower reaches of the St. Lawrence. With Jack ashore Quebec was a lively town.

It was in those days that hulls of squared timber were built to be loaded solidly with lumber and sailed across to English ports. This device was suggested to the Canadian government during the late war but it was rejected because "Canada was not in the shipbuilding business", a position fortunately later modified to good effect.

The earliest record of a law governing the trade in timber in Ontario appeared in 1819. Strangely enough, it took the form of an import tariff. The colonial preference made it highly profitable for United States producers to export to England through Ontario and this tariff acted as a boom against the traffic.

Tariffs

Tariffs have also played a part in the early destruction of timber stands in Ontario. A period of free trade in forest products between Canada and the United States existed for a few years after 1891. A business depression in the United States then caused the imposition of a duty of $2.00 per M. against rough lumber entering the United States from Canada. The result was a heavy importation of logs from the Lake Huron area of Ontario. The injury to Canadian mills resulted, in 1898, in a regulation requiring that all logs cut on Crown lands should be manufactured in the province.

The record of folly and abuse runs through the whole history of the lumber industry in Ontario. Great areas, which proved non-productive as agricultural land, were clear-cut, often allowed to burn, and abandoned. A hundred years will not make good these areas, if, indeed, they can ever be regenerated to their original condition. Stealing of timber on a grand scale, without benefit to the provincial treasury, was a common practice. Deliberate setting of fires in mining areas to make prospecting easier was not unknown.

Even in more modern times the raping for sawlogs of great mixed stands has resulted in destruction of the remaining timber.

The forests of Ontario are her most valuable natural resource. They may be made perpetual and, from year to year, increasingly productive. On them, to a great extent, depends the economic soundness of the province and its general health and welfare in ways which have no connection with the sale of forest products. Every reasonable person in the province must welcome the cooperative effort now under way through the agency of zone committees to protect the forest wealth and to make the public an active partner in that essential work.

CHIEF SPEAKER at the recent centennial celebrations in Toronto of the Royal Canadian Institute was Professor M. L. E. Oliphant of the University of Birmingham.

BAGATELLE

The Challenger

By KIMBALL McILROY

WHEN George stopped for his paper at the corner, the newsboy handed it to him and said respectfully, "Here you are, Mr. Perry."

George blinked. The boy had never before in two and a half years handed him his paper. Nor spoken respectfully to him. Nor called him Mr. Perry.

Feeling somehow a little bucked up, George put the paper under his arm and went out to the curb to wait for his bus. It arrived, as it did every morning, simultaneously with a big and surly-faced man named Ed Brackett, whom George knew slightly. Ed was a bully, and every morning his routine was the same. He'd wait until George was about to set foot on the bus step, and then he'd shove him ignominiously aside and climb aboard first.

The bus stopped and Ed came up and George tensed himself for the shove.

"Go ahead, George," Ed said politely. "You were first."

George blinked, but got on the bus. Ed followed him.

"How you feeling this morning, George?" Ed asked as they deposited their fares. "In pretty good shape?" Ed was sizing him up, and his eyes were respectful.

George said, "I feel pretty good, thanks, Ed. I hadn't noticed it until you mentioned it, but I do."

He did, too. He shouldered his way into the bus, instead of standing uncomfortably near the door as he usually did. He even elbowed a space to let him open his paper, though he didn't have time to read beyond the first page before they reached his destination.

Clancy, the cop, was there directing traffic. There was no stoplight at the corner, and Clancy took great delight in letting him wait on the curb, with the traffic flowing past, until in impatience and fear of being late for his job he started across anyway. Then Clancy liked to embarrass him by calling him back.

This morning Clancy saw him on the curb and immediately held up his hand. Brakes squealed and traffic stopped.

"Come on right across, Mr. Perry," Clancy called.

With Clancy holding up his hand, George crossed the street. He gave Clancy a nod of thanks and Clancy bowed respectfully.

George strode into the station, where he worked all day at a window, selling tickets. Crowds were pouring out of the station, but he bored imperiously through them, shoulders back, head high, until he collided with a huge man with misshapen ears and a flattened nose.

The man said, "Sorry, bud."

George said, "Why don't you look where you're going? You want to get hurt?"

The man said, "Don't take it like that, bud. I said I was sorry. Don't start any trouble."

George said, "Oh, no?" and dug an elbow into the big man's stomach.

Almost gently, the big man drew back his fist and hit George on the jaw. George went down and stayed down.

A smaller man who was with the big man knelt and extracted George's wallet, to find out who he was.

"That's odd, Champ," he said finally, replacing the wallet. "His name's George Perry, same as the local guy who challenged you to that exhibition bout tonight."

"He ain't the *same* guy, by any chance, is he?" the Champ asked apprehensively.

"Him? No!" the manager replied. He laughed. "He must of read about it in the papers, though, and figured he was, the way he was trying to push you around."

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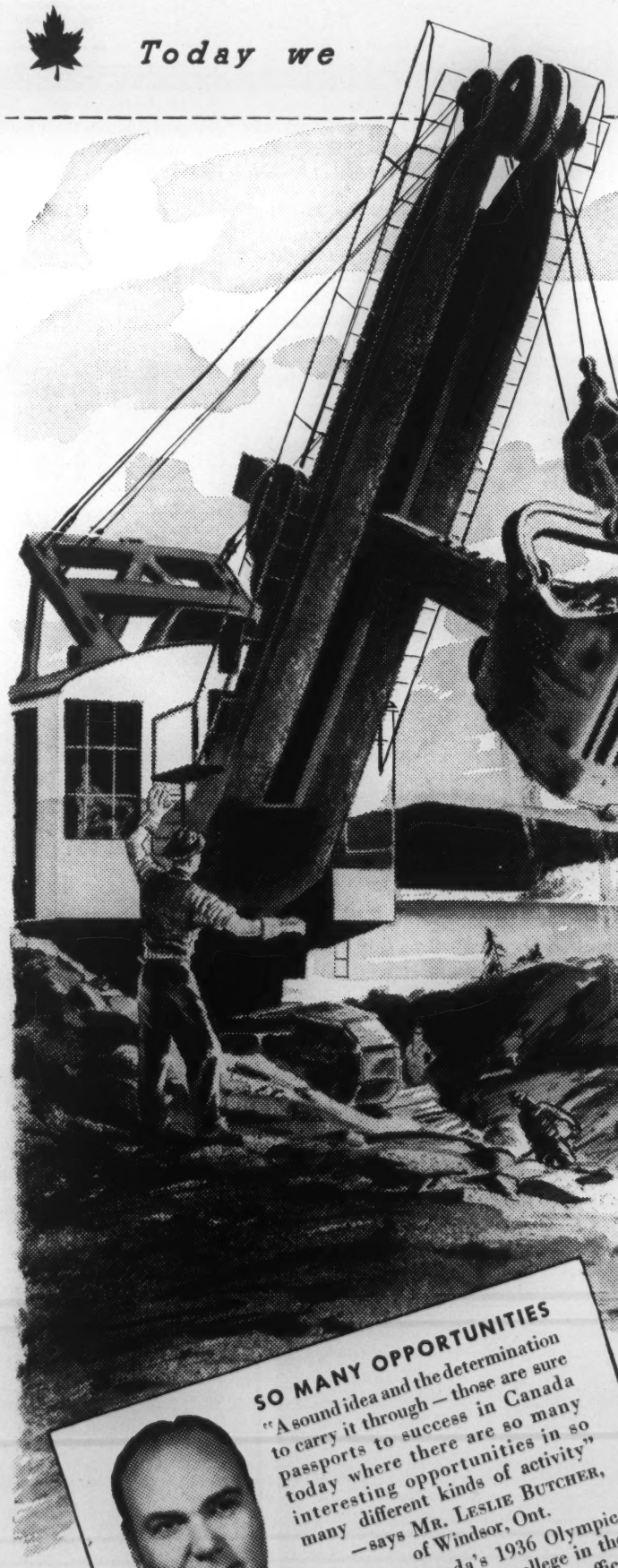

They Drained a Lake

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SO MANY OPPORTUNITIES

"A sound idea and the determination to carry it through — those are sure passports to success in Canada today where there are so many interesting opportunities in so many different kinds of activity" — says MR. LESLIE BUTCHER, of Windsor, Ont.

Mr. Butcher — member of Canada's 1936 Olympic basketball team — after returning from college in the U.S. and being manager of a local insurance office, started his own Butcher Enterprises. Their development provides many examples of this young Canadian's energy and enterprise. They include: a unique and successful service in the wrapping of products for shipping; and the modernization of the Windsor Arena to present outstanding sports and entertainment events with great success.

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THE WORLD TODAY

Let Us Not Abandon The Efforts Which Won The Great Victory

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

DURING the futile Moscow Conference two years ago General Marshall is said to have become convinced that the West could not secure a satisfactory settlement for Germany or Europe until it had strengthened its military and economic position. The Truman Doctrine, aimed at holding the Balkan and Middle Eastern flank, had been proclaimed just before his departure for Moscow, and on his return home he suggested the now famous "Marshall Plan" for aiding Western European recovery.

This good beginning was followed up with American rearmament on the one side of the Atlantic and Western Union on the other. The Atlantic Pact then tied these together, extended the coverage to the Scandinavian flank, and added the resources of Canada.

The Critical Moment

The critical moment came before this edifice of security was completed, when the Western powers were faced last summer with the decision whether to risk a stand in Berlin. That brought the mighty feat of the airlift; a great display of airpower in itself, even though the planes were unarmed transports. Backing up the transports, however, was the transfer of B-29 bombers to British bases.

That move was but a seven-day sensation to our public, but it probably was decisive to the Kremlin in permitting the airlift to carry on unmolested, to win one of the greatest peacetime victories in modern history.

Let us be profoundly thankful that it has been a peaceful victory. But let us not forget that it has been won by no lucky chance, but by the correct military estimate of the situation made by General Marshall; by the boldness and determination with which he set about to stabilize it; by the unprecedented show of strength and consistency by the American Congress and public; by the genuinely great statesmanship of the Western leaders in giving expression to a deep feeling for unity among their peoples which even they scarcely appreciated when they began their labors; and, at the critical juncture, by their readiness to risk war to win peace.

Nothing could be more deplorable than any tendency to abate now the efforts towards unity and strength in the Western world which have won us this victory and apparently averted war in Europe for the foreseeable future. If we have secured a respite, let us use it to round out the great plans which have been so successful thus far. In doing so we can achieve that saving in the burden of armament which some might be tempted to seek through short-sighted means, and still have security.

Only by remaining strong can we be sure that the cold war becomes a cold peace. By spreading the unity and building up the economic welfare of the Western world we can refute the false theories of Marxism and build up a power of attraction over the unhappy peoples of the satellite countries, and perhaps in the end undermine the hold of the Soviet dictatorship over the Russian people.

With their position stronger in every way than at the time of the last Big Four meeting—stronger in military power, in the economic recovery and decline of the Communist appeal in Western Europe, in the mutual confidence engendered by the Atlantic Pact, and not least by the manner in which Russian tactics have turned the German people towards the West—the British, French and American foreign ministers show no disposition to seek a dubious settlement in Paris just for the sake of a settlement.

They will be as strong for German unity as the Soviets. But they envisage this unity as an extension of the democratic constitution for a German Federal Republic to include the Eastern Zone, and they have made clear that they will accept no plan which does not guarantee to the East Germans the rights of this Bonn Constitution.

They will be agreeable to reducing the occupation control of Germany. But they will not accept immediate evacuation of all troops, leaving the Soviet-organized so-called "People's Police" as the only military power in the country. The Western concept of reducing occupation control is by replacing the military governors with civilian high commissioners—as is to be done very shortly—steadily giving the new German government more discretion and responsibility, and gradually withdrawing troops over a period of years.

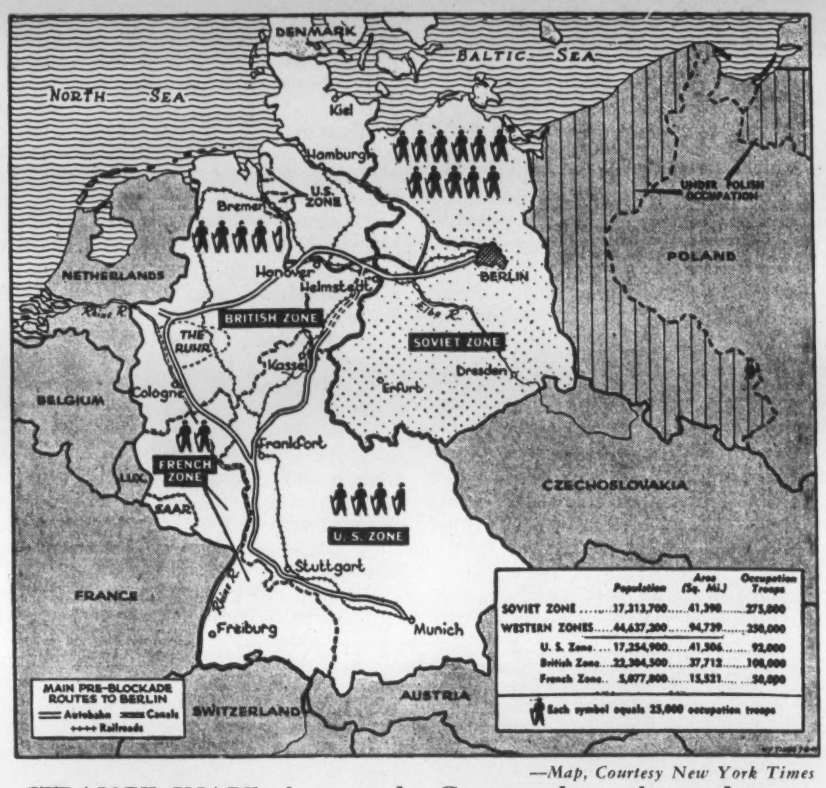
A Trial Balloon

A suggestion which the Americans apparently have been considering as a counter to a Soviet proposal for evacuation of all of Germany was sent up as a trial balloon through a Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* last week. This is that Russian, British and American troops be withdrawn to northern seaports (Stettin, Hamburg and Bremen) and French troops be withdrawn across the Rhine into France.

It was claimed for the proposal that it would relieve the great bulk of the Germans from the day-by-day feeling of being under occupation, while leaving the victors the substance of control. It would greatly reduce the Soviet garrison, which has been a potential menace to Western Europe, and would eliminate its need for "line of communications" troops across Poland. It would permit free elections in the Eastern zone, free from local Soviet pressure.

The proposal has been coolly received in London, however, and rejected in Paris. It is felt, particularly in the latter capital, that one of the chief Soviet objectives in the coming conference will be the removal of the screen of American troops which now covers Western Europe, not through its actual strength but by committing the whole of American power and prestige. Doubtless it is feared that once the American troops were withdrawn to Bremen, the next step would be to put them on transports and take them home.

As to another of the prime Soviet objectives, the securing of a place on the Ruhr Control Authority, it is not clear just how the Western powers will go about refusing this demand, though they show no intention of agreeing to it. It would appear that they are ready to counter with a discussion of the Eastern borders of Germany, and to point out that the So-



—*Map, Courtesy New York Times*

STRANGE SHAPE of present-day Germany shows elongated trizone state of West Germany, now recovering rapidly; Eastern zone, a depressed area; and territories beyond the Oder, under Polish control.

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viets have secured exclusive control of the "Eastern Ruhr" in Silesia, by unilaterally amputating it from Germany and handing it to their puppet Polish government.

Certainly the touchiest question, for the Soviets, which could be raised at this conference is that of the Eastern borders. It is very well for the German Communist leader Ullbricht to write that amputating Eastern Germany was a Western scheme with which the Soviets merely fell in as "loyal" allies. Every German knows otherwise: that the amputation was a purely Soviet scheme, and the Soviets bear full responsibility for it.

The Western powers stand on firm ground in showing that they included in the Potsdam Agreement the understanding that Eastern Germany was merely under Polish administration and its final disposition was to be made at the peace conference.

Incidentally, Ullbricht, whom I quoted recently as writing in a German Communist paper that the Soviets might agree to some alteration, has since been forced to recant and state that the present Eastern boundary stands "as a guarantee of peace." The difficulties which the Soviets can have with the Poles, and the Czechs too, in any policy of championing the Germans, are not to be overlooked.

•

POWERFUL FIGURES

From Hesitant Start, Lift Amazes Allies As Well As Riussians

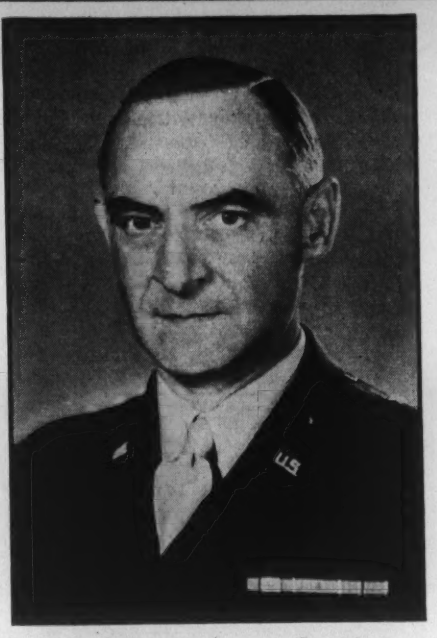
The airlift may have been known by the innocuous title of "Operation Vittles" but the decision to carry it out was a decision to engage in the Battle of Berlin. Only history can give this battle its final place and rank. It would seem, however, that it must rank with the Battle of Warsaw, which turned back the Soviet tide after the first World War. The victory cost the lives of 50 brave men, and the equivalent of about three days American war expenditure on the 1945 scale, or $200,000,000.

The airlift was launched with a few twin-engined American C-47's and British *Dakotas* (it was a Douglas triumph throughout) two days after the blockade was clamped down last June 24, with Russian hope set on driving us out of Berlin by August 15, U.S. Air Force headquarters at Wiesbaden told General Clay they might be able to carry about 60 tons a day. He said he wanted as least 500 tons, and that the Allies couldn't stay in Berlin very long with less than 2,000 tons.

Within a few days the airlift, by bringing in British and American planes and crews from all over the world, was delivering these 2,000 tons. Estimates for a long-term struggle were then set at 4,000 tons. This was achieved and surpassed by August 12, 1948, with 4,742 tons.

Later, when negotiations in Moscow and Berlin for lifting the blockade failed, there was worry over meeting the daily target through the winter with its bad flying weather. By a marvellous development of radio flying aids and precise traffic control, winter difficulties were overcome; on February 24, a new record of 7,301 tons was set. And on April 16, this was boosted to 12,941 tons.

On the average 17,000 missions a month were flown, for a total of over 55 million miles. The total tonnage lifted was nearly a million and a quarter tons, with the British share about thirty per cent. Undoubtedly it was an achievement which, as General Clay said, advanced the technique of military air transport by many years, showing that this can be run on as exact a schedule as land or sea transport, and gave to British and American officers the "know-how" to run vast air operations with a confidence and skill which they did not have before.



A GENERAL who won his greatest victory in a peace-time battle: Lucius Clay, the Victor of Berlin, now retiring as American Military Governor in Germany. A man of quick action and quick temper, he was imperturbable in dealing with the Russians, strict and just with the Germans, and respected by the French even when they opposed him.

Impression on Soviets

One can hardly overestimate the general military value of the airlift experience. Meeting this unsought challenge has put our side far ahead of the Russians in the ability to conduct that type of air-borne warfare which must dominate military thinking in the years or decades before inter-continental projectiles are perfected. Having seen our feat carried out before their very eyes, the impression will be all the greater on the Soviets.

•

ITALY GETS COLONIES

Holds U.N. Trusteeship Over Two Others To Ethiopia, Britain

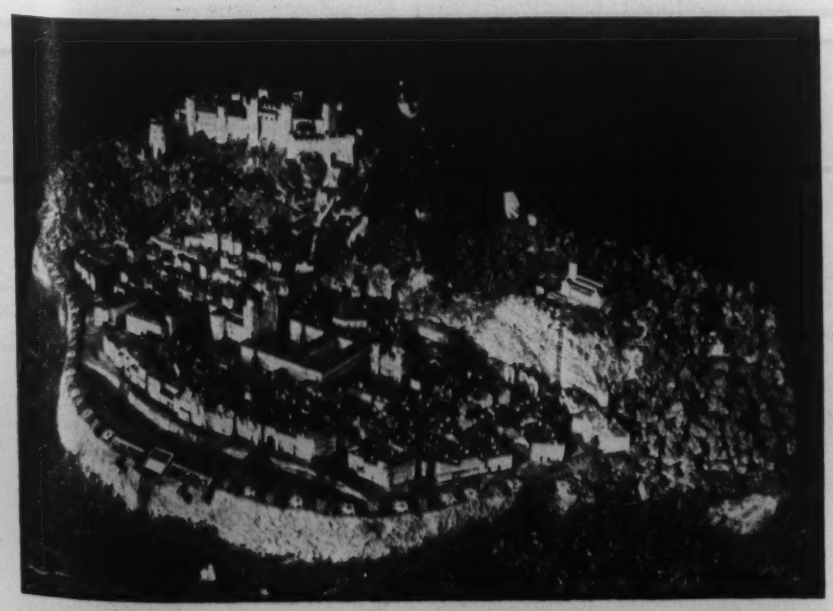
THE Italians have a saying that this is the greatest victory they ever won in a disastrous war. And however victorious but austere Britons may feel when visiting defeated but remarkably recovered Italy, it is a solid political fact that once the vigorous new democratic government of Italy was accepted as a free and equal member of the Atlantic Pact, her colonies could not be withheld from her through any argument that she was "unfit" to rule them.

A settlement could be made along the presently accepted line, whereby colonies are held and developed in trusteeship for the natives. For this Italy was ready: she did not insist that the territories be returned as her exclusive national possession. The claims of Ethiopia had to be considered, after the attacks launched against her twice from Eritrea. And the promise of Britain to the Senussi in Cyrenaica, who had been very harshly treated by the Fascist regime, had to be taken into account. But some settlement had to be made.

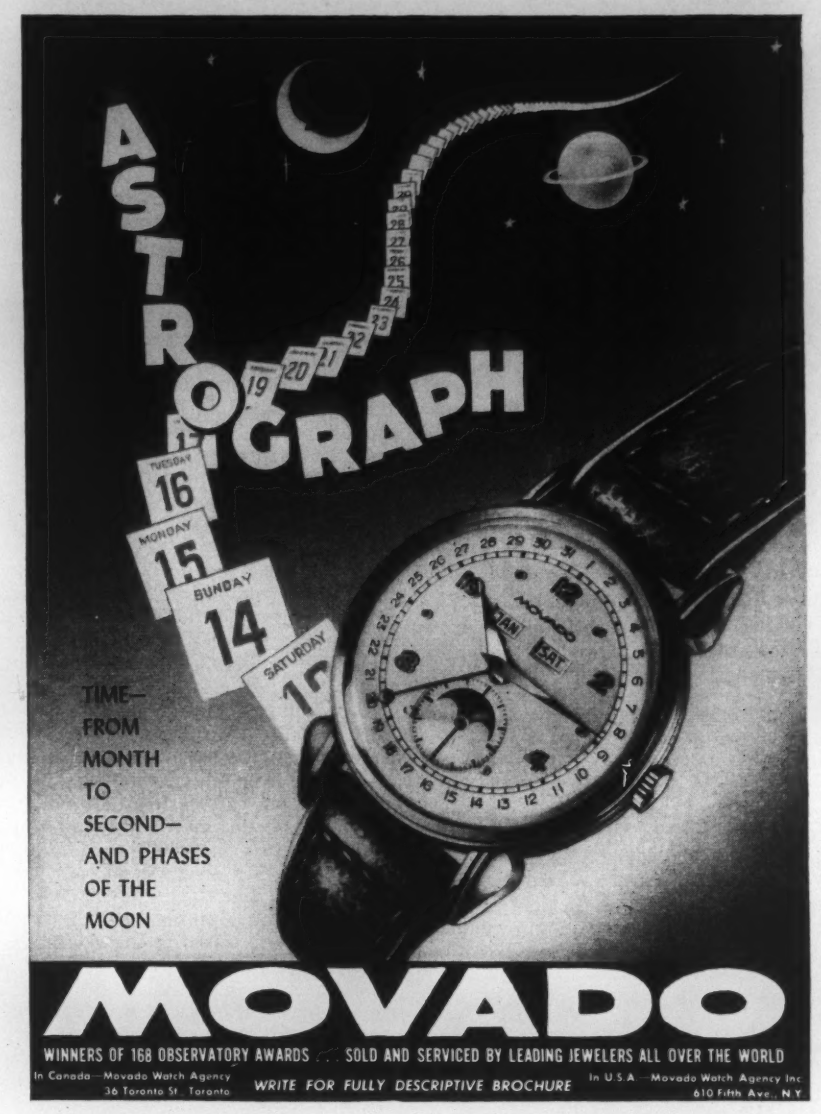
Won't Handle Overflow

This has finally been done by the U.N. Assembly, to which the problem was turned over by the Big Four foreign ministers, according to the terms of the Italian peace treaty. Somaliland is to be turned over at once to an Italian trusteeship, and Tripolitania within two years. The British will continue to administer Cyrenaica (where much of the Desert War was fought around Tobruk and Benghazi); but with the rest of Libya it is to become independent in 10 years. Eritrea is to be divided, the largest part going to Ethiopia, giving the latter country access to the sea. The disposition of the other part remains to be decided.

The Italian people, according to press reports, appear resigned to this settlement, which closely follows a compromise worked out last week between Mr. Bevin and Count Sforza. They wanted the colonies back, as a matter of pride, feeling that in many respects they had as good a colonial record as others. But they never had any illusions that the colonies would solve the problem of what to do with the 400,000 Italians added to the population each year. For that solution they look, in part, to the wider schemes of African development now being planned and discussed on all sides.



A REMARKABLE MODEL of the town of Salzburg was built in England by a homesick German P.O.W. and has attracted attention because of the detail of the work. It has been purchased and is being preserved.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2. He entered the blazing hotel with two men who were trying to reach the safe. When they were overcome, Piquette helped them to safety.

3. When the fire came dangerously close to an adjoining hardware store, Piquette again risked his life carrying out cases of cartridges and dynamite detonators.

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Today The Forgotten Man Is The Maker Of Jobs

By ALEX M. MILLER

This is a plea for sympathy for the unhappy man who has carried so big a load for so long, and who still carries it—the enterpriser, the risk-taker, the creator, the man who makes jobs. He is taxed almost to death and regulated and abused but, long-suffering, he goes on. His powers of organization and production made it possible to win the war, and he, if he is allowed to, will win the peace. He is an extremely valuable citizen who, for our good as well as his own, should have our understanding and cooperation.

Alex Miller, the author, is a well-known Canadian businessman.

IN the 1930's he was abused, vilified, slandered, blamed for all the ills of the times. When the world-wide depression burst upon him, which few foresaw and nobody understood, he was bewildered at first. What was happening in Peru and Burma and in every other nook and corner of the world was hurting him. But he had to buckle down to the job of saving what was left of the enterprise under his charge.

He conserved, economized, devised, labored as never before. There was no respite and no forty-hour week for him. Like the skipper of a ship in a typhoon, he stayed long hours on the bridge, if haply he might bring the ship through to safety. When he spoke he was howled down. He was the bad boy of the times. His Horatio Alger halo was gone from him.

So he had to struggle on in silence, while the crackpots who had never managed a peanut stand told him what he should do and trotted out their half-brained schemes for running the world.

Who is he? He is the entrepreneur, the manager, the boss. He is the job maker. He is the man whom less able and "self-starting" men revolve around and depend upon for the operation of the business, trade and industrial machine and therefore for their jobs. He is and will be necessary in any state of society and in any "system" of economy, free enterprise, socialism or any other.

He succeeded in keeping eight employed but was abused because he was not employing ten. Sometimes he failed, or cracked under the strain, but on the whole he did a good job of keeping the machine intact for the load that was to come.

How good a job he did was proven during the war years. The astronomical job of war production was done under his guidance and was largely the result of his "know how" and his energy.

It is doubtful that there was ever a true shortage of labor in North America during the war. It is certain that there was a tremendous shortage of management, from competent top man down to foremen and lead hands.

Consequently the war job was neither efficient nor economical. Management ability had too wide a field to cover. It was siphoned into government bureaus, into the armed forces, and spread out all too thin into the greatest industrial effort the world has seen. But the war job was a winning job, and the same force and skill can win the peace if it is given recognition and opportunity.

The One Per Cent

Of course, in all this there is no intent to minimize the heroic effort of the people as a whole. The workers generally equalled the restraint, the patriotism, the patience and the sacrifice of the bosses. But it is with the job-maker we are concerned in this article—the self-starter, the man who begins, who risks, who guides or manages an enterprise of any sort. He is probably not much more than one per cent of the working population. He is supremely important in any society, whether his enterprise employs five workers or fifty thousand. The rest like to get into a comfortable groove and to line it with velvet if they can. But it is the man who starts something or makes an enterprise hold steady or grow and expand who makes the economy tick.

In the North American continent there are probably larger numbers of the type of people who start things going in business and industry than in any other part of the world. Conditions here have been favorable to their existence and activities. We are a people who do not like to be pushed around or put into any kind of strait-jacket. Most of us, or our ancestors, left older lands because we were restricted or pushed around by politics, religion or economic conditions.

It is therefore natural that we are richer than other lands in the number of people who are self-starters and job-makers. They come from the farm and the bench and from both sides of the tracks in the cities and towns. They are our greatest single natural resource. They thrive best in an atmosphere of honor and reward. They should have our gratitude and not our abuse.

So it is time we gave the job-maker his due and gave him the risk dollars he needs instead of siphoning them all into three per cent bonds and social hand-outs.

He's Human, Too

Too many people who should know better seem to forget that he, too, is a human being. And thus at the very time when he is desperately trying to understand and apply to his enterprise the new and often vague principles of the science of human relations, new problems of modern human behavior in industry have burst on him like a January blizzard. He has to reckon with them at the same time as he continues to juggle with the host of management problems that are his heritage and that only experience, courage and judgment can solve.

It is not his privilege to go on strike. But what a mess there would be if he should decide, collectively, to take a long holiday! Let his host of beneficiaries take a long day to think that one over. Beneficiaries? Yes, I mean the multitude of pseudo-economists who are so vociferous these days; the growing army of those who lean on the tax rate; the myriad dependents of enterprise who coast in the grooves made for them by its results in production and distribution, in the form of wages, salaries, social services and various kinds of largesse.

Of course, he is sometimes pig-headed and stand-pattish (and who is not?), and fails to listen to the voice of social progress, and to consider the broad public interest as he should. But he is also a rather decent guy on the whole as are the men who make up the rank and file of his working force.

It is not necessary to "yes" everything he says or does but it is certain we will get along a lot better with him if we listen to him more and stop kicking him around and abusing him. That is simply elementary human relations. We don't need to place him on a pedestal and renew the Alger halo around his head, but we need to give him his due. He is supremely important. He is the job-maker.

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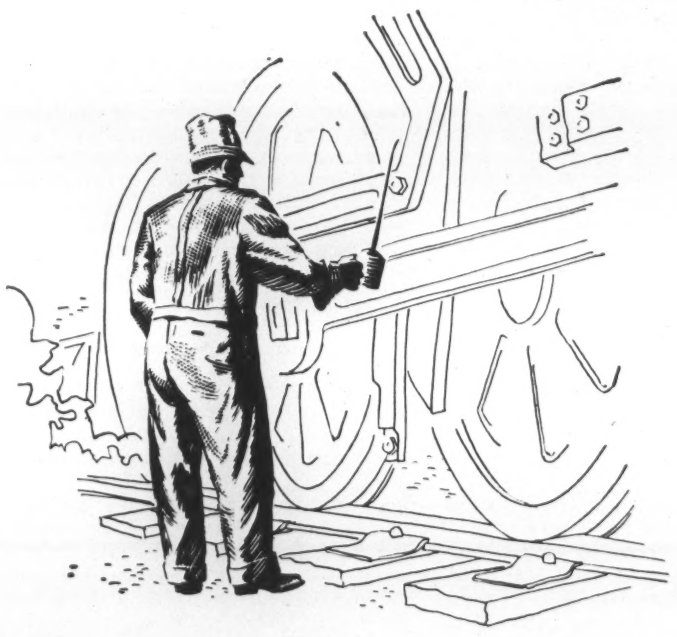
—*Canada Pictures.*

GETTING READY for the Trade Fair, a workman unfastens crates of glassware sent from Czechoslovakia.



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Book Of Common Prayer Has 400th Birthday

By OWEN G. BARROW

The Book of Common Prayer, the particular glory of the Church of England, ranks with the Authorized (King James) Version of the Bible as one of the most sublime examples of the art of writing English.

Before its introduction on June 5, 1549, all the Church services in England had been conducted in Latin. While the first B.C.P. was the product of the most able Church minds of the time, the Book in use today is the outcome of three revisions, in 1552, 1559, and 1664.

The author of this article, the Rev. Owen G. Barrow, is the rector of Trinity Church, Marathon, Ontario.

ON Whitsunday in the year 1549 the first English language Prayer Book was introduced to the church-going public. On June 5, 1949, the Book of Common Prayer or B.C.P. as it is familiarly known, will celebrate its 400th birthday.

The 1549 Book was the great-great-great-grandfather of the Book now commonly used in the churches of the Anglican communion. It was the first complete service book in the language of the people to appear in England though occasional services had been printed a few years earlier. One such service is the Litany published in 1544. But in 1549 the people of England heard the ancient prayers of the Church in their own tongue for the first time. And the effect was enormous.

Hitherto all the Church services had been conducted in Latin. The late H. O. Wakeman, famous historian of the Church of England, said that the publication of the Prayer Book was probably the most important event which had taken place in the English Church since the Synod of Whitby almost one thousand years before. Then the ancient British Church of unknown beginnings fell into an unhappy and mutually suspicious alliance with the Church of Rome. In 1549 the Church of England proclaimed her independence of papal authority by publishing the Book that has become in and through subsequent revisions her particular glory. With the Authorized (King James) version of the Bible, the Book of Common Prayer stands as the high water mark in the art of writing English.

Henry VIII Did It

Our birthday guest is one of the eminently worthy results of the ecclesiastical activities of Henry VIII whose intellectual capacity and wide learning have been sadly overshadowed by the more newsworthy but less significant royal ventures into marriage. On the orders of the Catholic monarch, the then Archbishop of Canterbury, Thomas Cranmer, set about preparing a Prayer Book for the use of the ordinary people.

The Archbishop was a lawyer by training and temperament. Though he was no more than a mediocre theologian, and certainly a rather less than admirable time-server (it did not pay to be other in Henry's reign) he was an acknowledged master of English prose. Men like Ridley (who with Cranmer himself was burned at the stake by Bloody Mary), Cor, Holbeach, May, and Taylor, brought the treasures of their theological learning and wide understanding to the business of sifting the early Latin service books, and to the translation of selected passages into the stately English periods of that flowering time.

The labor was exhaustive. Every detail was checked and cross-checked by scholars in every part of the country. The thousand-year-old Gelasian Sacramentary was widely represented by the use of many of its exquisite Collects — those collecting-up-of-petitions prayers which form so rich a deposit of exalted thought and are themselves perfect examples of the art of expressing the secret and often otherwise inarticulate desires of the human heart. The ancient Latin Service Books, the Breviary, the Missal, the Manual, and the Pontifical of the Several Uses, *e.g.* Sarum and York, were studied and subjected to four main critical questions: Is it simple and understandable? Is it clear of all proved abuse? Is it suitable for congregational participation? And lastly, is it scriptural and traditional?

Whatever was found to meet those conditions was set down for use in the proposed Book. Whatever had been abused but was yet of honorable antecedents was cleaned up and added to the other. Whatever was overly complicated was simplified and stripped of its trappings and circumlocations. The Revisers themselves said among other things in the Preface "Concerning the Services of the Church:"

"The Service in this Church of England these many years has been read in Latin to the people which they understood not; so that they have heard with their ears only, and their hearts and spirits and minds have not been edified thereby . . . . Moreover the number, and the hardness of the Rules called Pie* and the manifold changings of the Service was the cause that to turn the Book only was so hard and intricate a matter than many times there was more business to find out what should be read, than to read it when it was found out . . . And whereas there hath been great diversity in saying and singing in the Churches within this Realm; some following Salisbury (Sarum) Use, some Hereford Use, some the Use of Bangor, some of York, some of Lincoln; now from henceforth all the whole realm shall have but one Use."

It promised well, and gave for confusion, order; and for incomprehensible mutterings intelligible speech. But it satisfied no one. The subsequent history of the Book of Common Prayer is the long story of bitter quarrels, cruel persecution, mixed motives, and noble endeavors. Three revisions, those of 1552, 1559 and 1664, produced the Book that we use today. It may be unsatisfactory. Everything about which some opinion must be held is unsatisfactory to someone. Maybe we shall receive yet another amended version. But whatever may happen in the future, we present our humble respects to the Book of 1549 on this its 400th birthday.

(*) *Pie: a reference book purporting to show the order of service to be followed on any particular day. A book of quite incredible confusion.*

60 YEARS OF ACCOMPLISHMENT

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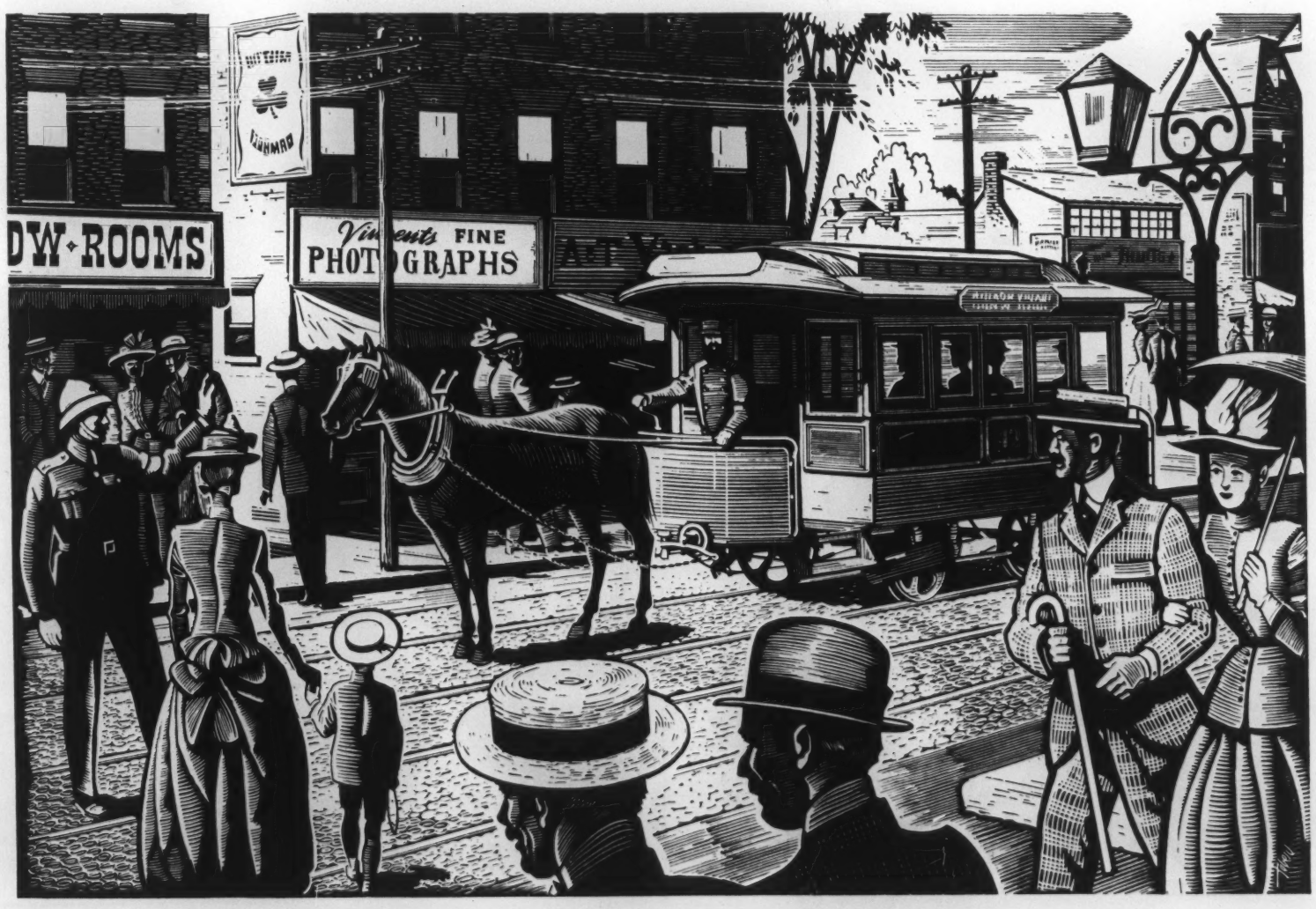

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Great Progress By C.C.F. In 17 Years Of Life

By ROY R. KNIGHT

The author of this article, the member for Saskatoon in the House of Commons, claims that social reforms instituted by the government in power have been due, in large measure, to the Cooperative Commonwealth Federation, in that it has awakened public opinion to the need for them and compelled the government to accede to the resultant demand for them. But the C.C.F. wants to go further, towards "complete social security" for all.

Mr. Knight emphasizes that there is a great gulf between the ideologies of the C.C.F. and Communism and that no set of conditions is likely to make that gulf narrower.

THE changing scenes of time are accompanied by changes of attitude in regard to them, and a political party, to remain vital, must accommodate itself accordingly. The policies and attitudes of the Cooperative Commonwealth Federation have not changed in the matter of fundamentals, but may be said to have been conditioned to some degree by a variety of events that have occurred, and experiences that have been undergone since the last Federal election in 1945.

The charge has been made that C.C.F. policies have been progressively drawing nearer to, and in places coinciding with, the proposals of left wing elements of other parties in the House of Commons. Whatever truth there is in this assertion is not founded upon any fundamental change in C.C.F. policy, but rather upon the fact that during the lifetime of the present Parliament, the C.C.F. has been the conscience of the government. As Mr. Mackenzie King, in response to the urge of public opinion, proceeded with hesitant step upon the path of social reform, he was constantly dogged by the shadow of Mr. Coldwell and his followers, and when he paused, that shadow crept upon him and spurred him on to further progress.

A Question of Credit

In short, the C.C.F. has continued to carry on a function in regard to social legislation which Mr. Woodsworth performed in the bringing about of the Old Age Pensions Act. By arousing public opinion as to the need for social services, it has compelled the government to accede to the resultant demand for them. When Canada goes to the polls next month, the Liberal Party will be claiming for much of its advanced social legislation, credit which rightly belongs to the successors of Woodsworth.

Granting a similarity between the social security programs of the two parties, there is yet the difference of degree, and not only of degree, but of approach or motive, for the current administration appears to bring in its social security legislation begrudgingly with a "Learn to stand on your own feet" approach. The C.C.F. believes that we are members one of another, and that social security comes to the individual as a right, not as charity. It believes, too, that full social security would result in a general enrichment of national life.

Since the Liberal government is currently in the enjoyment of power, and has had the necessary financial opportunity, it seems to this writer that in the matter of social security it is not likely to outstrip its performance to date. The C.C.F. is prepared to go further, and will press on for complete social security for all Canadians, so long as there is a single child underprivileged, a single crippled person uncared for, a single aged person whose means of support is inadequate.

Collaboration

That the Liberal party chooses to adopt some of the policies of the democratic socialist party in no way proves any of the collaboration which the Conservatives in the House like to allege. This accusation of collaboration is based upon the fact that the C.C.F. group in the House of Commons at times votes with the government, just as it sometimes votes with the Conservatives against the government. It is obvious that, in a four-party House, though at times a party stands alone, there are also occasions upon which it must find itself in alignment with one or more of the others, since in a given vote there are only two sides, and it must take one of them.

The C.C.F. reply to the charge of collaboration based upon its voting sometimes with the government is that the party is prepared to support at any time any legislation brought into the House which it deems to be in the interest of the Canadian people, irrespective of by whom the legislation is initiated.

There can surely be no doubt in the minds of anyone that the Liberal government of the day has lately been forced to adopt in part some long-declared C.C.F. policies. The significant thing about this is that the power of the C.C.F.'s ability to affect the policy of the Liberal or other party in office, is determined by how real the C.C.F.'s threat to power is. The attempt by the Liberal party to forestall defeat by this method may be disastrous to itself. An historic example is at hand. Lloyd George crawled out on every limb of the British Labor Party tree to pick the fruit—in an attempt to obtain labor votes. The result is that in England to-day the Liberal party has virtually disappeared. "The man recovered from the bite, the dog it was that died."

Fixed Gulf

Between the ideologies of the C.C.F. and Communism as we know it, there is a great gulf fixed; and no set of conditions is likely to make it narrower. The followers of the C.C.F. stand between Communism, offering security without freedom; and capitalism, offering freedom without security. Their beliefs were well expressed by Prime Minister Attlee in the British House of Commons when he said: "We believe that economic planning is not incompatible with parliamentary institutions, and that we can synthesize political freedom and economic security."

It is in the economic field that the C.C.F. stands starkly apart from the other parties represented in the House of Commons. It believes that the object of production must be distribution on an equitable basis. It is trite to say that production must be increased—it is recognized that goods, unless they are produced cannot be distributed; but if there is too little production as at present, then the equitability of distribution is all the more necessary. The object of production is certainly not the enrichment of the few at the expense of the many.

The C.C.F. believes that great natural resources beyond the capacity of an individual to use, such as forests and coal or oil deposits, are the property of all the people, and should be exploited by them for the public benefit, and hence with due regard to conservation.

Since the law of supply and demand has become subject to artificial interference, and competition has ceased in many cases to operate as a regulator of prices, the C.C.F. believes that great industries, which by their nature lend themselves to monopoly operation, should be operated as public monopolies responsible to parliament. In a word, there should be a planned, not a haphazard, economy. This party, from its inception, has stood four-square upon that principle.

Why the majority of the people of this nation have not as yet adopted the foregoing principle is partly, at least, explained by the fact that due to their training and environment in a capitalist society, they still have dreams of themselves attaining the status of capitalists. The Irish sweepstake may one day be won, or the ship may one day come in, or a fortune may be inherited; then having become assured of personal economic security, together with the power and prestige which in our system accompany it, they can look down upon their less fortunate fellows and say, "You can go and do likewise, there is always room at the top."

The C.C.F. is progressively showing signs of maturity. It must be remembered that as a political entity it is

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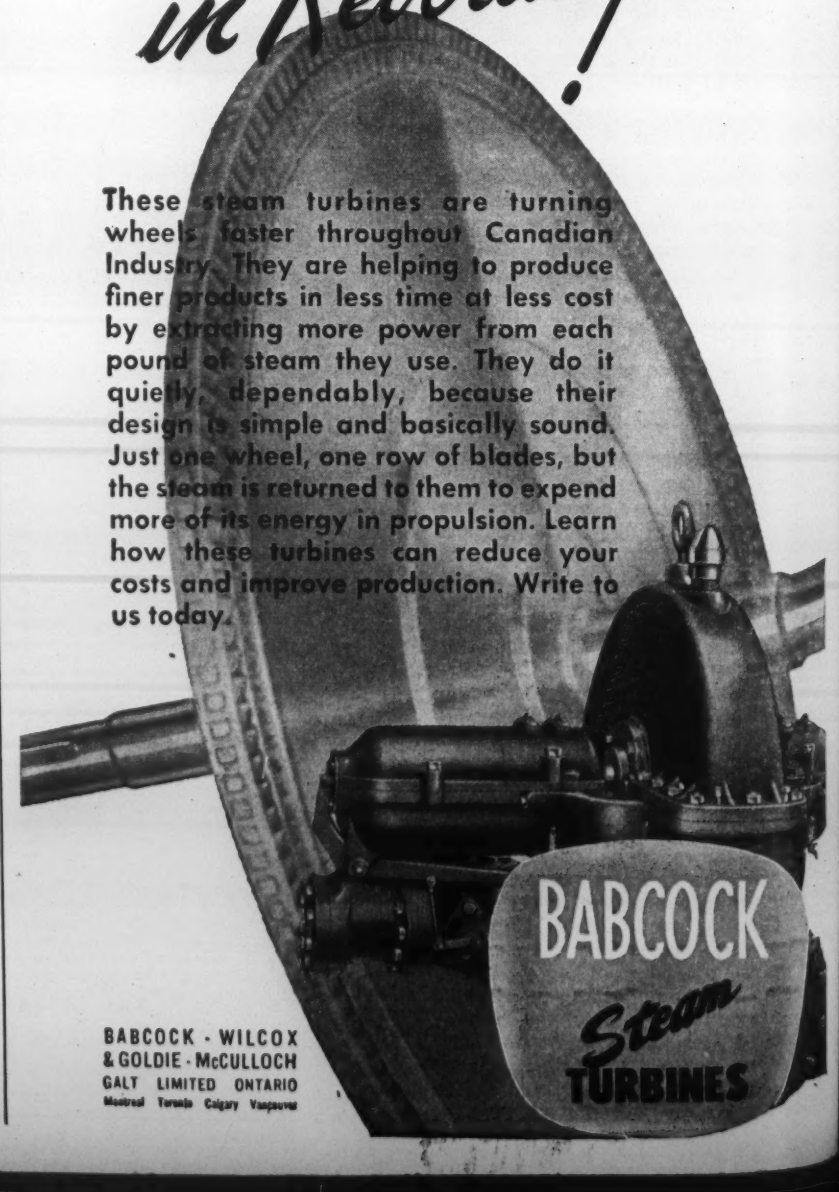

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very young. It is by no means a doctrinaire movement, but rather a grass-roots one, which in its evolution has fitted itself into the needs of the Canadian community. As such it is constantly adjusting itself and its immediate policies to the changing needs of the people. As objectives are attained, the emphasis changes.

For instance, if social and economic problems had been solved, there might be a shift of emphasis to the cultural and aesthetic. The movement had its beginnings in agrarian and industrial injustice, and many of its original adherents were personally victims of oppression or injustice of some kind. That fact, while it made for earnestness and zeal, was not conducive to breadth of outlook. In this respect, the party has come far in the seventeen short years of its existence.

Maturity

As a cause of this maturity, along with the passing of the years, may be cited the experience as an active and effective opposition party in the House of Commons, and the sense of responsibility which comes to a party as it approaches the acquisition of power on a national scale. Add to these the political experiences of rout and recovery in Ontario, and the responsibilities of administration in one province, Saskatchewan, together with the experience gained in functioning as the official opposition in the legislatures of British Columbia, Manitoba, Ontario and Nova Scotia.

In the first two named the old parties have been forced to coalesce in the face of the C.C.F. threat, in an alliance which, it may be said in passing, appears to be a perfectly natural and logical outcome of an identity of the economic opinion of the participants. Such coalitions may delay, but will not prevent, the ultimate acquisition of the reins of government by the C.C.F.

To what degree and by what causes have the policies and attitudes of the C.C.F. been conditioned in recent years, say in the life of the present parliament? It is a difficult question to answer, in that it deals with "nuances" or shades of difference, rather than with basic contradictions. It is a question of selection and of emphasis, rather than of discard of old principles or adoption of new.

There come surging into one's mind events and experiences of recent years; the domestic problems of reconstruction and rehabilitation resulting from war; the disappointing record of the United Nations as a medium of peace and security, and the rift between members of that organization, prelude to the division of the world into two economic spheres and, it is to be feared, into two armed camps. There are, too, the difficulties of international exchange as between ourselves and the nations with which we have been wont to trade, and the attempt, crowned by varying degrees of success, of certain European nations, and above all of Britain, to become more nearly economically self-sufficient. Two more things may be added as relevant to the general question; the accession to power and the successful record in power of the Labor Party in Britain, and the stand for freedom being made by the Social Democrats throughout Europe.

World Trade

One of the greatest Canadian problems of the moment is her world trade, and particularly export trade in the kind of products grown in Canada. The outlook there for the future is dark. The C.C.F. believes that the exchange impasse, or the "dollar situation", simply means that there are not enough capitalist brains in the world to move goods. The party has been leaning towards the encouragement of British imports through the easing of tariff regulations, and towards bilateral agreements, since multilateral agreements appear to present grave difficulty. There has been talk of establishing a system of block credits, of assuming credit balances from Britain in countries where she has established them, and whose goods Canadians could use.

While recognizing the clumsiness of actual barter in physical goods, this party feels that Canada should not reject, through orthodoxy or adherence to tradition, any method which would make possible the required result; and that result is the actual transfer of goods from those who produce them to those who need them.

It is difficult to maintain a socialist island in a capitalist sea. That lesson was learned in Saskatchewan where, in spite of provincial limitations, great progress nevertheless has been made, and the resultant consolidation has been endorsed by the citizens of that province. Britain experienced the same difficulties on a national scale, but in her case, the capitalist sea is growing much less in extent. That her government also holds the confidence of her people is surely proven in that it has not lost in fifty by-elections a single seat which it had previously held. In Canada, it was noted that at the National Convention held in Winnipeg in 1948, the C.C.F., rather than advocating blanket socialization, picked out and named such industries as it considered should come under an immediate nationalization scheme.

While there may be changes in attitude and emphasis, the fundamental views of the party have been confirmed by events. Planning adopted by necessity, and proven successful during war, cannot be dropped in times of peace. Peace, too, has her emergencies. To the extent that we have had any sensible control in the postwar period, it has been beneficial to the people; indeed they demanded more of it. To have as the objective of industry, human service, and to plan operations so that that objective may be achieved, is surely a good thing, but one that can never be reconciled to a capitalistic economy; for the latter is motivated by profit.

The passage of the first seventeen years in the life of the party has resulted in strengthening in the minds of its supporters, most of the views originally held; among others, that no nation can live unto itself, but that interdependence of nations must be a recognized factor in international relations; that economic cooperation must be achieved at the international level; that capitalism has failed, and, by reason of its intrinsic nature must fail, to achieve that cooperation.

No Separation

It has surely been generally confirmed, and specifically by the record of the United Nations, which has no jurisdiction over economics, that there can be no separation between economic and political policy. These fundamental attitudes have been sharpened by events and vindicated by history.

Festinare lente, to hasten slowly, is perhaps a difficult lesson for ardent Socialists to learn, but one which the C.C.F. is mastering. The party realizes that the speed of its advance is limited by the rate at which the Canadian public is prepared to adopt its principles. Time will bring other victories, like the one which has been achieved by the C.C.F. in the granting of enfranchisement to Canadian citizens of Japanese origin, in the wiping out in Canada of the last vestige of legalized racial discrimination. Although speed is important, the setback to the fortunes of the party in the Ontario provincial election in 1945 was not without its lessons. Even with that check, the speed of advance has been remarkable, and it bids fair to be accelerated, or at least maintained.

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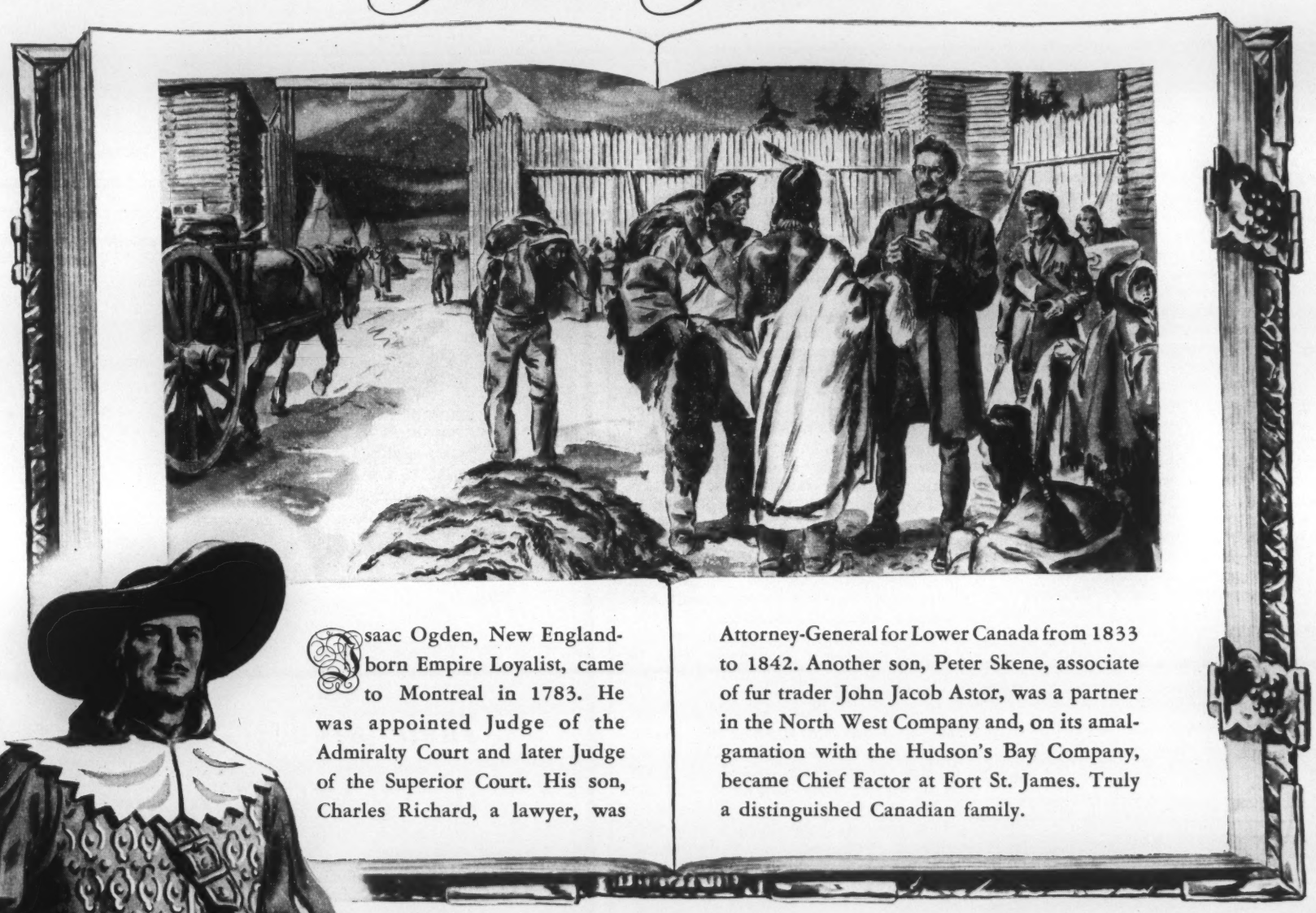

Isaac Ogden, New England-born Empire Loyalist, came to Montreal in 1783. He was appointed Judge of the Admiralty Court and later Judge of the Superior Court. His son, Charles Richard, a lawyer, was Attorney-General for Lower Canada from 1833 to 1842. Another son, Peter Skene, associate of fur trader John Jacob Astor, was a partner in the North West Company and, on its amalgamation with the Hudson's Bay Company, became Chief Factor at Fort St. James. Truly a distinguished Canadian family.

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SPORTING LIFE

Correspondent With A Beef Brings The Boxers Lots Of Grief

By KIMBALL McILROY

A COUPLE of months ago we swore a solemn public oath not to mention boxing again in these columns for a long time. The reason given was that, since none of the heavyweight championship prospects in sight could lick their lips, nothing of note was likely to be developing in the fistic world in our generation.

Our reasoning remains valid—no large pugilist extant could chop his way out of a cellophane sack with a pickaxe—but we're speaking once more of boxing. Or at least the writer of the following letter is. He doesn't like it very much.

"I'd like to say a word about the 'sport' of boxing as it is presently constituted on this continent. I'm speaking of amateur as well as professional boxing—they're the same thing when staged publicly for profit, the difference being one of degree, not of kind. I am suggesting that any public presentation of the edifying spectacle of two youngish men beating each other with their fists be prohibited by law.

"I know that many people agree with me in this, but generally speaking—like Mark Twain's weather—nobody does anything about it. I think that this is largely because the average person feels that the matter in no way concerns him personally.

"He is wrong. Boxing can concern almost anyone: those who go to fights, those whose sons may take up the 'sport', those who suffer indirectly for the corrupt and even criminal atmosphere which often surrounds the game, and even those who may be beaten up, and possibly robbed, some evening by a couple of young punks who are either fighters themselves or emulating the activities of fighters of their acquaintance.

"I am going to outline in some detail my reasons for believing that boxing, as a public exhibition for profit, should be outlawed. If any of your readers can state one good argument in rebuttal, I should like very much to hear it.

"The usual apology alleges that a knowledge of 'the manly art of self-defence' teaches a boy to protect himself, while at the same time developing sound traits of character. This is palpable nonsense. There are a dozen different systems of self-defence which are demonstrably superior to the use of fists, and the trait of character most notably developed by boxing is the realization that a big man with a hard punch can beat a little man with a soft punch any day.

Lists His Reasons

"Every man who ever received a hard punch on the head has risked permanent brain damage, and every man who has ever been so knocked out has definitely received some permanent injury. These are medical facts. For every ex-pugilist walking around in an obviously punch-drunk condition—and there are lots of them wherever fighters congregate—there are dozens who are merely unable to think quite so quickly and clearly as they once could. All this, of course, is not to mention the number of boys who are killed outright in the ring every year, for the dubious honor of entertaining the less intellectual of their fellow men.

"An astonishingly large percentage of the men connected with boxing, especially the professional side of it, have been or are presently engaged in criminal activities. Not all, mind you, but many, and more than once an honest handler has been prevailed upon to dispose of his interest in a promising boy to less exemplary characters. In most American and Canadian cities there is a close tie-up between boxing and the rackets—gambling, bookmaking, bootlegging, and worse—a fact which is known to every sportswriter. In Toronto within the past few months five more or less prominent fighters have been involved with the law on charges ranging downward from assault and robbery. This percentage is considerably above the average for non-boxers, but their colleagues seem to think none the less of those involved on this account.

"Lastly, the whole atmosphere surrounding a public fight seems wrong to many normal people. The crowd is not a sporting crowd. A good many of the fans look as if someone had dug them up from under stones. They are not the people who are seen at rugby or hockey games, or at the ball park, and they engage in an extraordinary amount of whispered conversation. Rumors of 'fixing' fly about, but no one seems to care enough to institute any exhaustive investigations, perhaps for fear of what he might find if he did.

Suggests A Solution

"There is a considerable risk involved in any legislation forbidding people to do what they feel they should be allowed to do. The Volstead Act proved that. Nor does it appear to me feasible, or even desirable, to prevent men and boys from boxing if they wish to do so. Any interdictory law should simply prohibit the *public* presentation of boxing *for profit*. Forbid the promoter's making a profit from the fights he puts on, and you'll find that few of those who profess such a selfless interest in the welfare of young amateur boxers will continue to foot the bills for their bouts.

"By all means, those who want to box for fun or exercise in clubs, in gymnasiums, in schools, or anywhere else where no commercial factor is involved should be freely permitted to do so. They may be unwise, but that decision is up to them.

"People may ask if similar legislation should not be applied to professional wrestling. The answer, of course, is that such legislation may perhaps be desirable, but by no means for the same reasons. Professional wrestling is entirely a circus performance, and the participants are not athletes but actors. Anyone who finds himself taking professional wrestling seriously should seek medical advice. The local boards of film and drama censors are the proper people to supervise professional wrestling.

"May I repeat that what I have expressed is a personal opinion only, and quite possibly a one-sided one. I should be most interested in hearing the other side, if there is one."

Reserving Judgment

We by no means necessarily endorse these somewhat lengthy observations of our learned correspondent, but it's a free country and he has the right to put himself on record. There seems at first glance to be nothing much wrong with his facts, but you can interpret the same facts in a multitude of ways, as any political statistician will tell you.

Our own oft-expressed opinion in the matter is that there is nothing wrong with boxing anywhere that competent and honest athletic commissions couldn't fix if they put their minds to it. Of course, there's the problem of finding an honest and competent athletic commission. And we're overlooking our correspondent's basic thesis that boxing *per se* improves neither mind nor body.

Boys do get killed in the ring, true, but they get killed on the gridiron too, and on the race track, and also crossing streets. A lot, and maybe a majority, of fighters wind up in various stages of punch-drunkenness, but a lot of people seem pretty punchy without ever having been in the ring at all, and after watching television for a while almost everybody's going to be that way.

It takes all kinds to make a world, if we may coin an expression, and nobody ever made a boy box if he didn't want to, nor go to watch a bout if he'd rather sit at home on his hands or his girl's lap.

Anyhow, the King's Plate is in the offing, and on the green open spaces they're playing baseball and lacrosse and soccer, and who wants to sit around a smoky old ringside at this time of the year?

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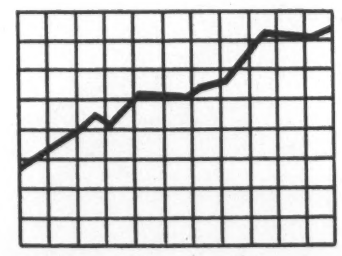

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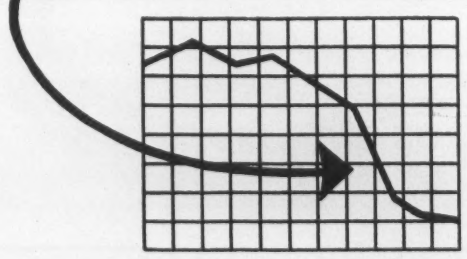

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Lack Of Freedom Revealed In Soviet Literature

By WILLIAM POWER

Soviet spokesmen deny the Western charge that the Russian literature of today is smug, but the evidence — the current Soviet literary product—refutes them.

From the viewpoint of the Western world, Russia's gifted writers and artists are playing a providential part. Both creatively and critically, they reveal, says this author, their own crying need of the freedom and wide human tolerance for the lack of which many realms and cultures have decayed.

IN a recent number of *Soviet Literature*, a Russian critic repels the charge of smugness that has been brought against Russian literature of today. Smugness, he says, is not a fair or accurate description of the Soviet writer's faith in the Soviet way of life, in mankind, and in the future.

Nevertheless, substituting the Soviet interpretation of Marxism for the chauvinistic pietism prevalent in Britain and America during last century, the general attitude of Soviet writers does recall that of the average "English" writer in the Podsnap era. There is the same self-righteousness, the same intolerance of those beyond the pale, the same denunciation of free-thinking individualists in thought or art as "decadent."

Some of the pages of *Soviet Literature* read like an up-to-date edition of Marx Nordau's "Degeneration."

Old Trail

Politically and socially, Soviet literature, especially fiction, is following an old trail. In France, during the revolution Directoire, it was officially laid down that every story or play must have as its central objects the vindication of the French-Republican way of life, and the apotheosis of the Good Citizen. Plays and novels produced according to this formula are still extant, in the cellars of the Bibliotheque Nationale. But no human being would ever dream of disturbing the dust that has gathered on them.

Richer material is afforded by the three decades of Russian Sovietism, with its culminating epic of the titanic duel with Nazi Germany. Also, the powerfully elemented Russian genius cannot be suppressed even by ideological intent. Stories like those included in *Soviet Literature* have commandingly big touches of imaginative description and characterization.

The war stories are a not untimely reminder of what the Russian people endured at the hands of the Nazi invaders, and of the great resistance they put up. The stories illustrating the part the people played in the work of reconstruction are more than informative, and the love interest is of the heroic order. But in a lengthy series of such stories, the propagandist element would become too apparent. One would be repelled by the monotony of the implication that human nature was somehow transformed, purified, and strengthened by the inspiration of Sovietism.

There is something in the Soviet contention that, in the past, history and the historical novel have been largely vitiated by disregard for the long struggle upward of the "people". But the struggle with which creative literature is mainly concerned is not of "classes," but of human beings with one another, or their environment, or their own selves. "Movements" come and go. Human nature goes on. "Passions spin the plot." Ideas also; but effective ideas are a complex of passions, noble and less noble.

Corrects Delusions

We are men and women consciously; *homo sapiens* only by inference. "Bourgeois" and "proletariat" are arbitrary distinctions. Individuation is essential to life and freedom. It is a function of creative art to remind us of these facts, and to correct "mass" tendencies and delusions. That justifies some of the things in Western writers that Soviet critics describe as "decadent." Since these things largely concern the better-off classes, they can hardly be construed as a boosting of "capitalist imperialism."

Russia, meanwhile, has taken care that her own "good custom" should not "corrupt the world" by becoming universal and stereotyping human society. She has done her best to make Communism repugnant.

Her gifted writers and artists are playing a providential part. Both in their creative and their critical works, they are displaying their own crying need of the freedom and the wide human tolerance for lack of which many realms and cultures have decayed.

Do Russia's rulers know (or care) how her world influence has steadily declined since the war—and why?

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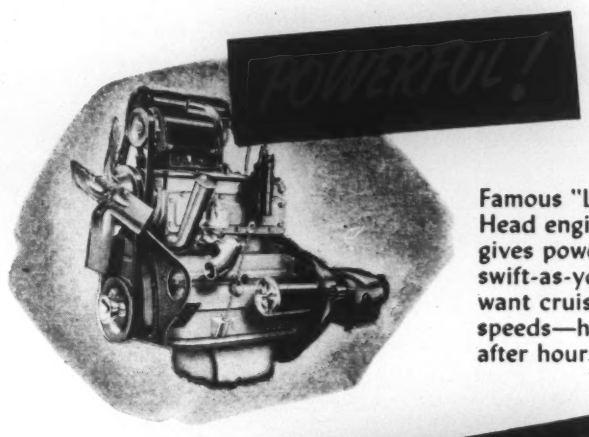

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Current Offerings For Children Smart As A Spring Paint-Up

By SARAH POPPET

THERE is no off season for children's books for the simple reason that there is no let-up in a moppet's reading schedule. Since the demand is a continuing one, so is the supply. The current offerings are smart as a spring paint-up in looks and range all the way from delightful story-drawing-books to junior encyclopaedias in matter and age appeal. There is young folk's escape literature and there is reading of "social significance" too. Your 12-year-oldster can get an intelligent grasp of the meaning of television and wonder drugs, while the learning-to reader will be far away in the Hebrides or chuckling at the antics of a circus troupe.

FUDGE AND THE DRAGON—written and illustrated by Ken Reid—*Clarke, Irwin*—$2.25.

Told with hundreds of illustrations and captions, this story will tickle the fancy of imaginative youngsters 6 upwards. Fudge is an elf. With some of his cronies he goes on a series of adventures through Never-Never-Land, and meets a wizard who changes an elf into a caterpillar, and finally rescues an entire community from a dragon by pulling out the dragon's tooth, and changes the dragon back into a kind giant, and . . . and . . .

A SMALL CHILD'S BOOK OF VERSE—by Pelagie Doane—*Oxford*—$3.00.

Boys and girls 5-10 will treasure this exquisite book of poems—some are new, others old timers. They are grouped under titles like these: "Just About Me", "All Through the Year", "All Out of Doors". The format and arrangement are delights in themselves.

THE WHITE LEOPARD—by Inglis Fletcher, illustrated by Kurt Wiese—*McClelland & Stewart*—$3.25.

Here is a thrilling and excellently plotted story of a young Englishman serving as Commissioner in an area of Central Africa. The dangers and problems that confront the young hero come from nature and natives. The latter fear yet admire him and so call him "Leopard". The author obtained his material first hand from jungle trips. Lads 13-16 will be sure to catch the ring of authenticity in the exciting yarn.

THE HEREWEGOES—by Barbara Baker, illustrated by T. Ritchie—*Clarke, Irwin*—$1.50.

Three English children in Malaya get separated from their parents during the Jap invasion. How they hid in the jungle and evaded capture with the help of a Malayan native, an Englishman "Shorty" and an elephant will make good reading for 11-to-14-year-olds.

LITTLE MISS PINK—by Rodney Bennett, with pictures by Astrid Walford—*Clarke, Irwin*—$1.00.

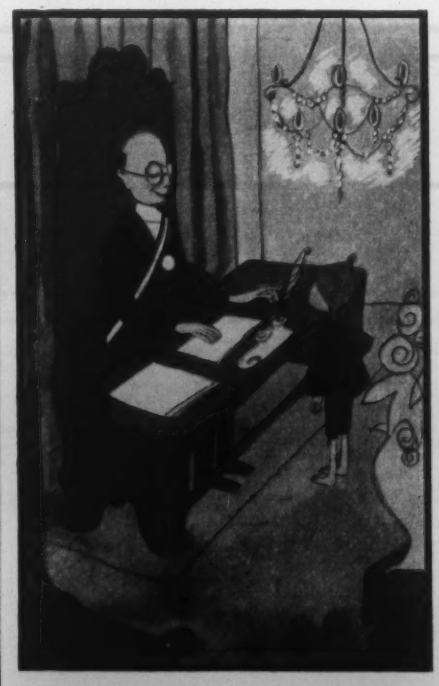
With delightful 4-color drawings, this one is in the charming series about Little Miss Pink a fastidious white mouse who leads a very elegant social life. For reading to 4-6 year-olds.

RIDING DAYS—by Marjorie M. Oliver, illustrated by Stanley Lloyd—*Ryerson*—$3.00.

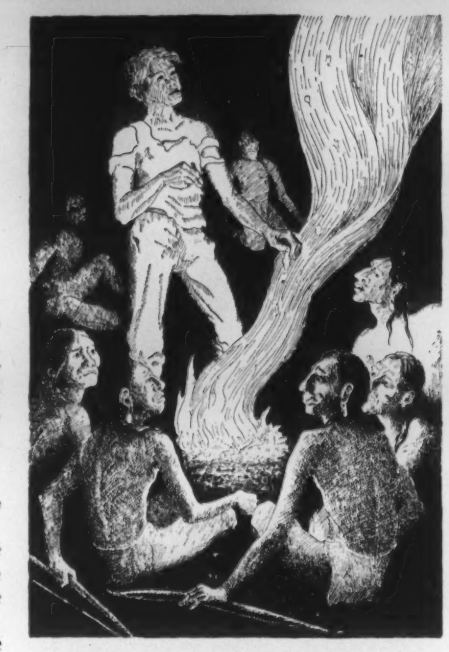
A twelve-year-old shy girl spends a summer in the country and discovers a strange cottage where a veiled lady trains horses for riding academies. There is a pony rescue, a smugglers' hunt and thrills abounding.

AT THE PALACE GATES—by Helen Rand Parish, pictures by Leo Politi—*Macmillan*—$2.75.

Boys and girls 7-11 will love this story of a 9-year-old Indian boy called Paco. He is an orphan and runs the streets of Lima, Peru. He sets himself up as a shoeshine boy before the palace of the President. The story is well told and illustrated by an artist famous for his drawings of Latin America.



From "At The Palace Gates"



From "Peter's Pinto"

PETER'S PINTO—by Mary and Conrad Buff—*Macmillan*—$2.75.

Peter gets a horse of his own, learns to ride and use a lariat in this beautifully illustrated book. He makes friends with an old hermit. Later he hunts wild horses in the Utah desert. For boys 8-11.

FORTY-SEVEN KEYS—by Errick Berry—*Macmillan*—$3.00.

Girls 10-14 will enjoy this novel about a young lady who became a part-time secretary to a famous novelist. A great variety of high-school characters fill the book.

TIMOTHY TURTLE—by Al Graham, pictures by Tony Palazzo—*Macmillan*—$3.25.

Timothy packed his duffel bag and set off on a journey. You see, Timothy wanted fame and he thought that a trip would be the way to get it. A boulder bouncing down the hill certainly helped things along, as this handsomely illustrated and dramatically told story emphasizes. For 5-8.

LITTLE MISS PINK AT GREYTOES—by Rodney Bennett and Astrid Walford—*Clarke, Irwin*—$1.00.

Here is more about the society-going, voguish little white mouse, with an appeal for little girls rather than small boys.

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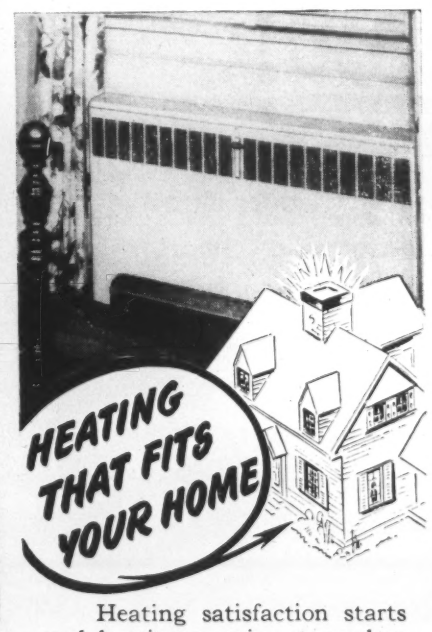

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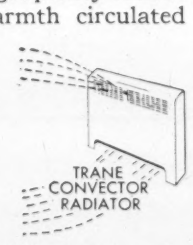

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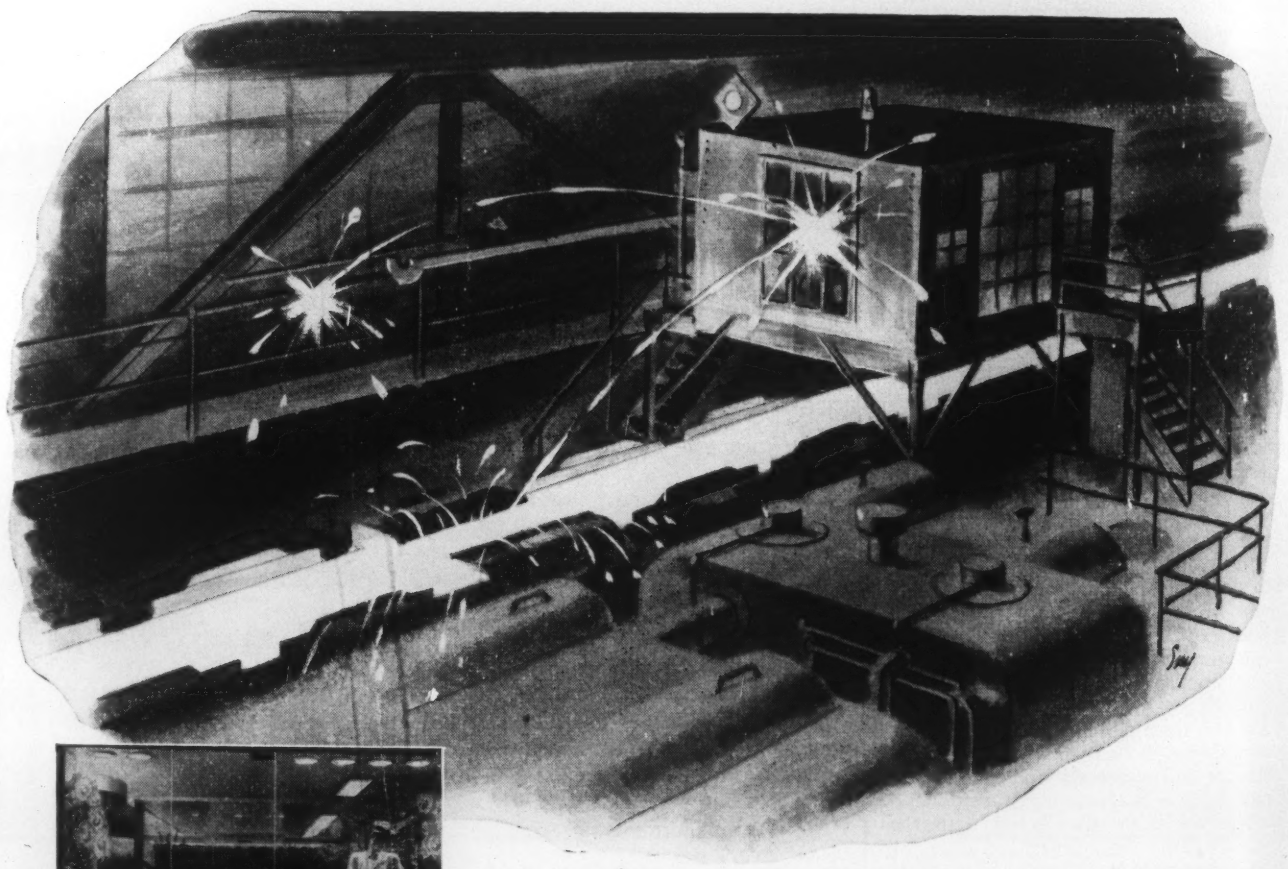

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THE BOOKSHELF

ALASTAIR OF THE ISLES—by Jan Macdonald—*Clarke, Irwin—$1.00.*

Alastair (7) and his two brothers have a time for themselves on the island of Much in the Hebrides while dad is away serving in the Navy. Since their day is so full of strange doings—even in routine affairs like sheep-shearing and lobster-pot-lifting, children on this side of the Atlantic (especially boys 7-11) will find an exciting three-ring circus of action, legend and character.

ADVENTURE & DISCOVERY—by various writers—*Clarke, Irwin—$3.25.*

This is another in the bargain series of a current book of knowledge for boys and girls 13 upwards. Here are some of the titles: "The Father of the Skyscraper", "Sugar Farming in the West Indies", "The Lie Detector", "Sailing—Past and Present", "Meat—Romance and Reality". The text is well handled; illustrations and drawings are set out for maximum entertainment and instruction.

A CIRCUS OF OUR OWN—by Irmengarde Eberle, illustrated by Kurt Wiese—*Dodd Mead—$3.00.*

The delightful Mundy family builds their own circus around a kangaroo, which they already had (and that's a story in itself). They go to Africa, and animals there just naturally join the Mundy collection. It's a funny narrative with chuckles all the way and Kurt Wiese's humorous drawings to help out. For young readers 9-12.

THE TREASURE OF LI-PO—by Alice Ritchie—*Clarke, Irwin—$1.50.*

These children's stories are imaginatively told narratives of China. The prose is simple and direct. While mainly designed for children (8-12) it can be enjoyed by grown-ups looking for a fresh breath of Oriental story-telling. The motifs are strikingly different from the usual run. The title story concerns an old basket-maker and his zealous efforts to part with his money. The faithful lantern-bearer, Lee-Su, was a young lad of wisdom who could profitably converse with a mouse and a heron. Other characters are just as unusual.

MR. POPPLECORN, TASKER AND MOO — by Margaret Musson, illustrations by Kathleen Burrell—*Clarke, Irwin—$1.25.*

Tasker is a dog and Moo is a little moorhen. When Patsy and Peter get Mr. Popplecorn to help them get acquainted with their two new friends, things liven up. For 5-8.

From "Mr. Popplecorn"

HOW COME CHRISTMAS—by Roark Bradford—*Musson—$1.25.*

An old darky minister tells the moving story of Christmas in his own simple words to a group of his chillun. It's in suth'n dialect and makes rich reading aloud for 5-or-6-year-olds.

A NIGHT ON PETER'S MOUNTAIN—by Eileen Mathias—*Clarke, Irwin—$1.00.*

Peter left his home one moonlight night and climbed to the top of a nearby mountain. Youngsters (8-11) will be delighted in reading of his experiences and the strange mountain creatures that he met.

AMELIARANNE GOES DIGGING — by Lorna Wood, pictures by Susan B. Pearse — *Clarke, Irwin—$1.00.*

Ameliaranne and her little friends get a bagful of down-under information about Australia from an old sea captain, Mr. McParsnip. They start to dig a hole clear to Australia. For 7-9.

From "Ameliaranne Goes Digging"

From "Mr. Popplecorn"

DANGEROUS WATERS—by Kingsley Foster—*Clarke, Irwin—$1.75.*

Boys (11-15) will enjoy this narrative—from the shipwreck of the *S.S. Triton* in Chapter I right to the end. Look at a few of the exciting ingredients: desperate men who inhabit a deserted, tropical isle; gun fights for freedom; a mysterious subterranean lake.

SANDY CANDY AND OTHER SCOTTISH NURSERY RHYMES—edited by Norah and William Montgomery—*Clarke, Irwin—$2.00.*

Every part of Scotland and many of its ages have contributed to this entertaining collection of 300 songs, riddles and jingles. They fairly sing when read aloud. And if the occasional dialect word stumps your young friend, there's a glossary. Pieces are classified by birds, beasts, children, holidays, etc.

Here's a sample:

I had a wee dog,
Its name was Duff.
I sent him oot
For a box of snuff.

He brak the box,
And skailed the snuff,
And that was a
Ma penny worth.

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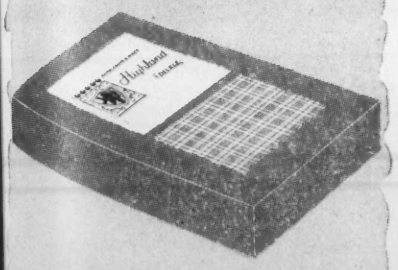

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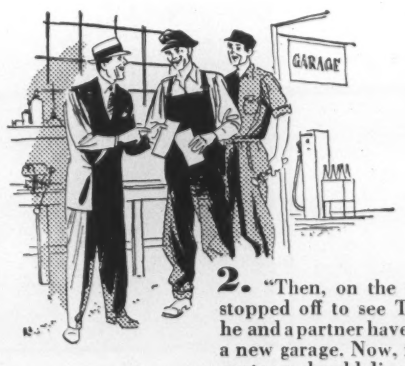
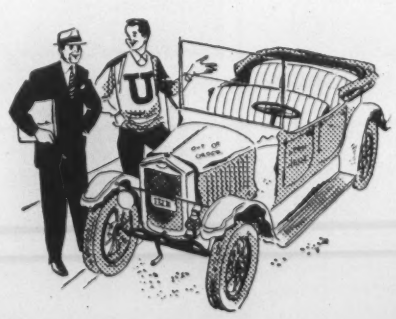
Dick: "You're wrong there! You'd be surprised how much drama there is in my job — and what a kick I get out of it. Yesterday, for instance . . .

1. "At the office I found a claim cheque ready for delivery to a widow who needed that money. Don't you suppose her gratitude made me feel I'd done something important?"



2. "Then, on the way back, I stopped off to see Tom Black — he and a partner have just opened a new garage. Now, if one of the partners should die prematurely, the other will be able to carry on that business."

3. "From there to see George Williams who's retiring soon. Our company will start paying him to relax and enjoy himself. You should have seen him smiling, just like a happy kid!"



4. "Coming out, I met Jim Trimble who's going to college — thanks to the policy I sold his Dad. Believe me, I shared *his* excitement."

5. "Next, I helped a couple bring their life insurance programme up to date. They've just had an addition to their family. They were happy before, but now they've got peace of mind, too!

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L-398

FROM THE EDITOR'S CHAIR

Bibliography Of Play And Ballet Grows With Upswing Of Interest

By B. K. SANDWELL

A NUMBER of volumes relating to the theatre have been accumulating on my desk. Two contain plays to be acted (and they have been acted) on the stage.

The five short plays of Robertson Davies contained in "Eros at Breakfast" (Clarke Irwin, $2.50) are all designed and carried out with the dexterity born of long theatrical experience. The last of them, "At the Gates of the Righteous," was probably the earliest written, and I am not aware of its ever having been played. It owes much to Bernard Shaw, especially the bland assumption by some of its characters that their heterodoxy is what everybody acts on but nobody admits, and its events are a little too preposterous for easy acceptance, but it is vividly characterized and could be acted with good effect. The title play and "Overlaid" have become the best known Canadian theatre compositions since Merrill Denison's skits of the Ontario backwoods, and are the product of a richly fertile fancy linked with a very able technique. "The Voice of the People" is a very slight bit of funning about rural characters "writing to the papers"—essentially actable but not likely to be remembered after being acted.

The most important play of the lot, and probably the most rewarding for fine acting, is "Hope Deferred," in which Count Frontenac, his lovely young Huron protegée, and two high Quebec clerics come to words about the propriety or otherwise of performing Molière in Quebec. Mr. Davies knows enough to allow his clerics to put up a very respectable argument for their side, and to let the governor and his Paris-trained Huron maiden win their audience more by personality than by persuasion. I am disappointed that Mr. Tyrone Guthrie, who writes the Introduction, makes no mention of "Hope Deferred"—probably because he is an Englishman and is tickled by the Canadian "local color" of the other pieces; —for myself I fancy it may be, so far as its brevity allows, a really "great" play, and a stunning opportunity for a brilliant actress. There are six photographs of scenes in the acted plays, and the reader will please remember that Mr. Davies also wrote "The Diary of Samuel Marchbanks" and was for a number of years on the staff of SATURDAY NIGHT.

"Edward, My Son" by Robert Morley and Noel Langley (Random House, $3) is the play, dealing with a youth ruined by the indulgence of an ambitious and unscrupulous father, which has been hugely successful in both London and New York. It is laid in England, and its chief character is a ruthless businessman whose two interests are to increase his personal power and to make the world into his son's oyster. He thus ruins the lives of everybody with whom he comes in contact, until at last his own old age and weakening powers seem to offer some hope for daughter-in-law and grandson.

The Alexander Lectures at Toronto University have been delivered annually since 1930, and have made public the latest thinking of nearly a score of literary critics. The latest of these was E. M. W. Tillyard of Cambridge, author of three earlier volumes on Shakespeare, and it is something of an event that his "Shakespeare's Problem Plays" should be not merely delivered as lectures in Canada but also presented to the world in book form by the University of Toronto Press and Reginald Saunders ($2.75).

THE author's achievement lies in finding how much light can be shed on various plays by grouping them and looking for common characteristics, and nowhere has this been more profitable than when he puts "Hamlet" up against "Troilus and Cressida" and "Measure for Measure." The "problem plays" are characterized by "a powerful interest and pleasure in the varieties and the possibilities of the human mind." This is not the characteristic of tragedy, and "Hamlet" is not a tragedy. It, along with all the other problem plays, is a study on the theme "a young man gets a shock," an examination of the effects of that shock. Such shocks are what makes young men grow up, and during the period of these plays, which period begins about 1600, Shakespeare was thirty-six and more and was acutely interested in that process—which he had himself completed.

Mr. Tillyard makes "Troilus and Cressida" a vastly more interesting play than is generally supposed, and adds immensely to our comprehension of "Hamlet." He disagrees on two occasions, with that former Torontonian, G. Wilson Knight, and I suspect he would disagree violently with F. M. Salter of the University of Alberta, who in the current Proceedings of the Royal Society of Canada comes out flatfooted for Hamlet being very, very mad; but he would agree with Mr. Salter in dismissing the "biographical interpretations" which ascribe all the plays of this period to the author's supposed mood of disillusionment and despair.

The astonishing vogue of ballet, an art which makes fanatics of its followers, has naturally been attended by an equally astonishing vogue of books about ballet, ranging from ten guineas to 35 cents. The most authoritative writer in English is almost certainly Arnold L. Haskell, whose "Balletomania" — a combination of history, gossip and critical appreciation—first appeared in 1934, and is now available with all the original illustrations in a cheap edition (Longmans Green, $2.75). It is a scrappy and loosely organized book but crammed with indispensable information about everything and everybody contributory to the ballet tradition. Since the future of ballet will depend as much on the taste of its present "popular" audience (it has no Tsar today) as on the talents of its practitioners, it is highly desirable that this book should be widely read and fully apprehended. I wish he (or his publishers) would not insist on calling choreographers "choregraphers," even if the French do use that form.

"Studies in Ballet" by William Chappell (Lehmann, London, 15s.) is the work of a dancer and costume designer, and contains some excellent analysis of the more recent great performances, especially in England. He makes the important point that female dancers excel males in England because ballet as a career for men has in that country "long been considered rather despicable and shocking." That probably goes for most of the English-speaking world.

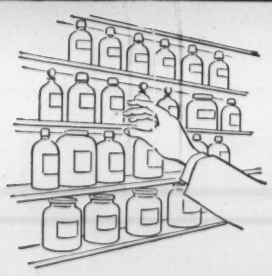
MR. HASKELL also edits the third issue of "Ballet Annual" (Macmillan $5.75), which is a very complete and well illustrated account of ballet events in all parts of the world, and includes a discussion of the relations between ballet and cinema which have lately become so interesting. In a time when dancers flit from company to company almost every weekend, a record like this is indispensable to the critical ballet-goer.

"The Ballet-Lover's Companion" by Kay Ambrose (Macmillan, $1.65) is a much more technical work which contains in small compass a great deal that should be useful to the beginning dancer as well as to the observer in the stalls. It has a large number of line drawings executed with acute understanding of the essential nature of the various standard movements and poses, and is a book to study and learn rather than merely to read. A paragraph on page 58 about the ability of the "rhythmical dancer" to excite us by very slight "departures from regularity" ("He is incapable of offending our sense of time, but never tires of pretending he is about to do so; hence the excitement!") is a fine example of the author's profound discernment.

Jacket Design by Grant Macdonald

—Photo by Mrs. Raymond Caron

"Fresh Air", study of a 14-year-old on the sand dunes near Montreal.



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DEAR MR. EDITOR

Is Saskatchewan Auto Insurance Social Welfare Legislation?

I WAS very much disappointed upon reading your editorial on Saskatchewan Insurance (S.N. April 26). You do not appear to have checked your facts, but rather have accepted holusbolus the statements made by Geoffrey L. Pratt, and have rejected the information presented by the Hon. Mr. Fines with a very thinly veiled suggestion that Mr. Fines' statement constituted misrepresentations.

In your editorial you state as follows: "Mr. Pratt points out that the coverage supplied under the Act excludes the first $100 of loss on property damage, on collision, and on fire and theft; company insurance at the rates quoted by the provincial treasurer does not exclude the first $100 of loss, and from 75-80 per cent of all claims are for less than $100."

It is correct that under The Automobile Accident Insurance Act the customer pays the first $100 of loss, but in the example used by Mr. Fines, the collision insurance provided by the private company was also subject to what is known as $100 deductible; that is, the customer paying the first $100 of loss.

You further quote Mr. Pratt as stating as follows: "Company insurance also allows credit for the time that cars are laid up owing to winter conditions, a very widespread practice in Saskatchewan; the compulsory insurance does not."

This statement is definitely incorrect. Anyone in Saskatchewan who wishes to lay up his car can secure a refund of the insurance paid under the Act based on the usual short-rate cancellation tables used by all insurance companies.

The next quotation from Mr. Pratt is really interesting, not so much from what it actually says as from the standpoint of the villian attempting to assume the role of the injured party—

"Further, if anybody wants complete coverage and takes out a voluntary policy, the government policy becomes secondary protection, and cannot be drawn on until the private coverage has been exhausted, but the motorist has to pay the full rate on it just the same."

What Mr. Pratt has conveniently neglected to state is that the companies which he represents would like to sell insurance coverages, charge the full premium, and then only pay one-half of the loss. This actually took place during the year commencing April 1, 1947, but at the next session of the House the Act was changed to provide that where a company had collected insurance based on the assumption by the company of full responsibility, they should also pay the full loss.

It is of course quite possible for an insurance company to write insurance which is supplementary to the Act; that is, it covers losses which are not covered by the Act, and in the event of an accident the company pays the loss which it has insured, and the Insurance Office pays the losses covered by the Act. This type of policy is also written by the Saskatchewan Government Insurance Office and has had very wide acceptance in the province. A somewhat similar type of policy is also being written by some of the Mutuals, but the Board companies have consistently refused to write this type of policy but rather insist on writing a full coverage charging a full premium and then squeal because they are required to pay the full loss.

In your last paragraph you quote, apparently with approval, Mr. Pratt's statement that our Act does not provide substantial protection for the risks of the motorist and that the Act is not automobile insurance but is social welfare legislation. For your information I would like to point out that in the year ending December 1, 1949, the losses paid under the Act on collision were $770,816.15. The losses paid under public liability and property damage were $127,466.94, and the losses paid under the personal injury section of the Act were $307,348.15. In addition it should be remembered that a portion of the loss paid under the personal injury section would, under normal procedure, be paid under public liability, and that of the remainder paid under the personal injury section, by far the larger percentage was paid to motorists themselves. Even accepting your dictum that all of the money paid under the personal injury was for social welfare, it still constitutes only about 25 per cent of the total amount paid in claims.

Regina. O. W. VALLEAU,
Vice Chairman
Board of Directors,
Saskatchewan Government
Insurance Office.

Two Messiahs

IT CALLS for some audacity for a layman to join issue with two such well-known theologians as Canon Plumptre and Dean Matthews, but it does seem a pity to throw discredit on the courage and judgment of the 1948 Lambeth Conference. It is only those possessed of dictatorial power that can move in advance of their constituency. From this point of view, Lambeth went to the limit in the matter of union. A great deal of nonsense has been talked about corporate union of the churches. As to credal revision: the Conference had no warrant whatsoever in that direction, and if it had, to embark on it at this juncture would have been a disaster.

The myth of "the dictatorship of the proletariat" remains enthroned under the leadership of Stalin. The choice lies between two Messiahs. We need not fear that the attraction of the Son of Man and of our fellowship with one another through Him will (despite some difference in creeds) be outdone by the appeal of leaders of the proletariat or of national resurgence. We cannot have union without fellowship, but we can have fellowship without union; and on this issue we, Catholic and Protestant alike, are in complete accord in principle and on the action to be taken.

Toronto, Ont. H. H. LOOSEMORE

Credit

IN "WOMEN'S Work Is Never Done —Efficiently!" (S.N. April 26) the author has credited to Archibald Lampman some lines of one of my favorite poems "Leisure" by the late W. H. Davies. Because the author of the article is a woman, as am I, I hesitate to cause her embarrassment, but I am too weak to ignore the bit of amusement the error affords.

Toronto. MARJORIE GRAHAM

Blood Problem

UNTIL the Red Cross Society became mixed up with the blood donor problem every doctor in Canada was behind the Red Cross in its efforts.

I know that in Hamilton excellent blood donor services were in operation in three hospitals. The General Hospital has one now that is perhaps one of the finest in Canada and no one has ever suffered in these institutions. The director of laboratories is directly responsible for grouping of donors and patients and any untoward reaction, and they do occur, must be explained by him. Under the Red Cross plan the laboratory directors will assume absolutely no responsibility, and this should not make a patient and his family feel any more confidence when blood is being obtained for a transfusion. It is not difficult to obtain donations of blood for a blood bank from a sick person's relatives and friends, because the appeal is there, and one wonders whether the Red Cross will have that appeal. Where the Red Cross has taken over and blood donations are "free" the requests have tripled but there is no corresponding increase in the supply of donors.

The technical side is also complicated by the change-over. Now, when a transfusion is being given, other necessary fluids such as saline, glucose, amino acids, etc., may be given by inserting a needle into the delivery tube. Under Red Cross auspices this can not be done and another puncture is necessary and the setting up of another outfit. In other words a patient may have two or three or more unnecessary needle punctures, and each one will require a complicated hospital set-up. This situation is given in detail because the average layman thinks that free blood is going to be a great life-saver and will require no more complicated arrangements than hospitals have at the present time.

There are hospitals where there are no laboratory facilities for the setting up of a blood donor service and here the Red Cross could have been of great assistance. Surely a better approach to the larger hospitals could have been made.

The Red Cross through its methods, largely instituted by business executives, has antagonized those who at great sacrifice of time and at great expense have organized efficient blood donor services in our larger city hospitals. Even now surely some arrangement might be made so that this great service may not be inhibited by those who inadvisedly have antagonized many of the medical profession and are doing away with services which are operating efficiently and economically in the larger centres.

Hamilton, Ont. F. B. BOWMAN, M.D.

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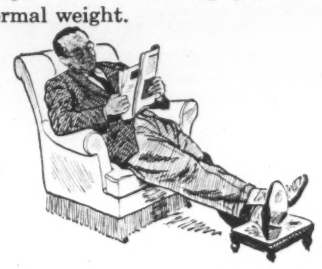
Some Facts About HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE

BLOOD PRESSURE rises when a person is active. After the strain has passed, the pressure generally returns to its regular level. If it is persistently and excessively above normal, however, that condition is called hypertension—or high blood pressure. This affects the circulatory system and may lead to serious conditions of the heart, brain, and kidneys.

High blood pressure itself is not a disease, but a symptom of some underlying disorder. Medical science is constantly increasing its knowledge of this condition, and is striving for improved methods of treating it. Special diets have sometimes proved effective. In a limited number of cases, surgery has been used. Additional research is concentrating on mental and emotional factors. There is also hope that newly discovered drugs may prove beneficial.

Periodic physical examinations help reveal hypertension early, when doctors say that chances for control are best. Such check-ups may also discover possible infections which may be causing the condition.

As a result of physical examinations, the doctor may make suggestions for improving your health, such as eating wisely and *keeping weight down*. The latter is especially important, for high blood pressure is more than twice as common among fat people as it is among persons of normal weight.



In many high blood pressure cases, the best "medicine" is often simply *moderation in every physical and mental activity*. The patient may be advised to work and play at a slower pace, to avoid emotional strain, and to get plenty of rest and sleep. This helps to lessen the demands on the circulatory system, and may lower blood pressure.

Today, under good medical guidance, the outlook for people with high blood pressure is better than ever before. By carefully following the doctor's advice, they can often avoid complications and look forward to long, useful lives.

• • •

Aiding in the development of more effective measures to help combat high blood pressure is the Life Insurance Medical Research Fund, supported by 148 Life Insurance Companies in Canada and the United States. This fund is making grants for research in diseases of the heart and blood vessels, including high blood pressure.

For more information, send for Metropolitan's free booklet, 59T, entitled, "Your Heart." This contains many facts about high blood pressure and diseases related to the heart.

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B. C. LETTER

The Sons Of Freedom Like Fire But They're Weak On History

By P. W. LUCE

Vancouver.

DOUKHOBORS are again spreading the fiery torch around the interior of British Columbia. After eighteen months of quiescence the Sons of Freedom have launched a new reign of terror and the old feud between these fanatics and the Orthodox Doukhobors is in full swing.

The new, modern $85,000 school at Tarrys, twenty miles west of Nelson, was burned to the ground a few hours before the date set for its formal opening. Two sets of farm buildings near Grand Forks were destroyed by the flames, and a third farmhouse was set on fire, but saved.

A few days earlier the imposing tomb of Peter Veregin, former spiritual head of the community, was bombed by unidentified vandals shortly after the guard had been withdrawn. The damage was not great, but it is feared a second attempt will be made to destroy the massive and costly monument.

The latest outbreak of violence is said to stem from the fact that the Sons of Freedom have not been invited to take part in the elaborate celebrations planned for next August, when the fiftieth anniversary of the arrival of the first Doukhobors in Canada will be commemorated with prayer, preaching, and singing.

The Sons of Freedom insist they are the only ones who have rigidly maintained the faith of their fathers, and that their fellows have all been contaminated by civilization. The Orthodox strongly deny this, and place the blame for all Doukhobor troubles squarely on the shoulders of the fanatics.

After the 1947 rampage, Judge Harry Sullivan, of New Westminster, headed a Royal Commission to investigate the Doukhobor difficulties. The sessions were prolonged, and nothing was learned that was not already public knowledge. The long report included recommendations that children should be compelled to attend school, that the provisions of the Vital Statistics Act should be observed, and that all provincial laws should be enforced.

The report was pigeon-holed. The Sons of Freedom let it be known that any serious attempt to implement these recommendations would result in an intensified campaign of incendiarism and destruction, and there was not enough jail accommodation to house the hundreds of malcontents. Government action stopped at stern warnings.

Some years ago British Columbia made a determined effort to compel the Doukhobors to respect the laws of Canada. A large number were imprisoned on Piers Island, but the punishment served no useful purpose. All returned to their old ways when released.

Many Doukhobors have been sent to the B.C. Penitentiary, where they proved a nuisance because of their peculiar beliefs and their insistence on a special diet to conform to their religious scruples. They have all been model prisoners, but they all came out exactly as they went in.

Attorney-General Gordon Wismer has warned the Doukhobors that he intends to press for the full rigors of the law in the way of punishment if incendiarism continues, and has strengthened the force of police in the Kootenay district, but the residents of Grand Forks, Brilliant, Nelson, Castlegar, Thrums, and other points in the affected areas are not much impressed. Similar warnings have been issued before without much noticeable effect.

One group of Doukhobors which has definitely broken with the parent body is established at Hilliers, Vancouver Island, under the leadership of Michael Veregin, a nephew of Peter. This community has expressed a willingness to join in celebrations at Nanaimo, this being the first time any members of the sect have shown interest in such an affair.

The Doukhobors intimated that they wanted to pay tribute to Queen Victoria for giving them the right to enter Canada fifty years ago. They are a little weak on history, for the good Queen had nothing to do with this. The credit—if such it may be called—belongs to Professor Mavor, of Toronto, and the Hon. Clifford Sifton, who was at that time Minister of the Interior.

About 8,000 came from Russia in 1899, all destined for the Prairies. This number has more than doubled by natural increase, and more than half of these are in British Columbia, with Saskatchewan having all but 1,200 of the rest.

Telephone Improvements

THE B.C. Telephone Company plans to spend $7,500,000 in improvements this year. Of this, $4,000,000 will be for buildings and central office equipment, and $3,500,000 will be for plant facilities for local and long distance service.

In Vancouver the system is gradually being changed from manual to dial equipment, but a great many subscribers are not altogether satisfied with the newer method. Connections are slower, and there are at least as many wrong numbers as when the blame rested on Central, though now the fault is clearly the caller's.

Slight Improvement

TENANTS of 300 homes have been served with repossession notices by landlords who will get into their own places between May 1 and September 30, but will not be allowed to rent to outsiders, or sell the properties, for one year after the eviction of the tenant.

Most of the vacated houses are in Vancouver, but there are a number in New Westminster and in the Fraser Valley as far up as Chilliwack.

In Victoria over 400 houses are under construction at Colwood for the use of naval personnel, who have been sadly in need of shelter for a long time.

The housing shortage on the coast is still acute, but is showing some signs of improvement.

Shah or Lumber Executive?

IN THE extremely remote event of a *coup d'etat* in Iran which would restore the Kajar dynasty to power, the secretary of the Neville Lumber Company, of Vancouver, might be the next Shah of Persia.

Prince Hassein Kajar, who has lived unostentatiously on the coast for the past ten years and is practically unknown outside his business associates, has been spending some time in France in connection with the disposal of his grandfather's estate, who was deposed as Shah of Persia in 1925.

The ex-sultan died in France in 1930, leaving the bulk of his fortune as a trust fund for his mother, Queen Malekah-Djahan, who died in 1947. This fund, which now totals $359,000, will be shared in part by Prince Hassein and his sister, Princess Guity Kajar, who spent three months in Vancouver last year.

There are eleven other possible heirs, but their share of the estate is likely to be small.

Prince Hassein has intimated that he will continue to serve as secretary to the lumber company—unless Iran wants him for a Shah.

Raffle Cars

AUTOMOBILES which are the big prizes in raffles must no longer be spotted on Vancouver streets to stimulate the sale of tickets. The city council has ruled that such displays are an obstruction to traffic and not in the general interest.

Recently there were five separate raffles displaying prize cars in the downtown area, including two parked at the base of the Cenotaph.

The Pacific National Exhibition has been the most consistent displayer of raffle cars for the past few years, and chances are pretty good that permission for one more showing will be wangled from the authorities when the big fair comes around.

Organizations from as far away as Crescent near the U.S. border, have tried to get prize cars parked on Hastings Street as an aid to ticket sellers, but none of these outside groups met with success.

Few "Seeing-Eye" Dogs

CANADA has 15,000 blind persons, but relatively few of them own a "seeing-eye" dog. The reason for this, according to Mrs. Lorne Barclay, home teacher for the National Institute for the Blind, Vancouver Branch, is that it costs $500 for a trained dog in this country. A similar animal costs only $150 in the United States, where they are trained. A replacement costs only $50 in the States, but the price is ten times as much in Canada.

More than half of British Columbia's 1,400 blind persons are residents of Vancouver. Of this number, 200 are given regular employment by the Institute for the Blind.

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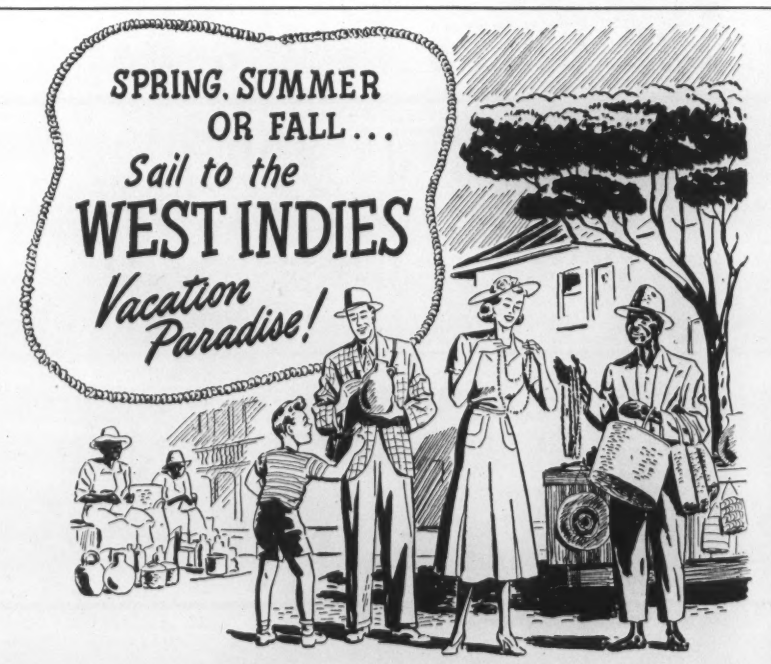

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PORTS OF CALL

The Poor Benighted Britishers Show Visitors A Few Tricks

By PAUL GALLICO

London.

BY YOUR leave, and having just arrived here once more, I think I will send a brief dispatch back home to my countrymen suggesting that if they are planning a holiday in Great Britain—and I cannot think of a better place to spend one, particularly if they go to Devon—that they come just as they are, and never mind the parcels, packages, boxes, bales, bundles and crates of groceries.

If there is a serious food shortage in the British Isles it has not yet manifested itself in the London hotels, where on the 5s. lunch they serve you both a fish and a meat course, WITH potatoes and vegetables and a sweet to follow—and no black market stuff, either.

Now in our town, when people go out to lunch at midday they wouldn't dream of having both a fish and a meat course for lunch. They usually have one or the other, or a scrambled egg with a bit of salad and coffee, and that's that.

Poor, poor starving Americans. I'd better warn them to bring their thinning tablets with them. On the current British fare they will go home pounds heavier.

Really, our preoccupation with food verges on the pathetic. If you want to laugh yourselves to death some time go down to Southampton when the Liz or the Mary gets in with a capacity load of my brothers and sisters from the U.S. and take a gander at the stacks of food parcels accompanying them. The pier is absolutely lined with them.

You would think they were planning an expedition into the trackless deserts of Lower Slobbovia.

I will say in extenuation that a good part of these parcels is intended for starving friends in starving Britain, but believe me, the Americano has also lugged along a goodly supply of spare vittles for himself just in case of dire emergencies.

One such party I saw staggering down the gang-plank, bow-legged under the weight of a crate of lemons. Lemons? Tuppence apiece. Penny cheaper than in New York. Ha ha!

Another gourmet was licking his chops over his cache of spaghetti buried in the recesses of his trunk. HE wasn't going to be caught short.

Laid End To End

Why, if all the spaghetti I saw in shop windows in London during the course of a short walk were laid end to end you could span the Atlantic with it and use it for a cable to message our people to lay off the groceries and concentrate on bringing over the only things in which a real shortage exists, meats, fats and those green and lovely dollars.

And while I am having a laugh at mine own countrymen for their eating greed let us not neglect a little giggle at Sieur Gallico as well, who arrived with more pieces of luggage than he would care to confess, this being a secret between His Majesty's Customs and myself, filled with weighty articles which cost me a pretty penny to transport as excess baggage, plus the duties, and all of which I now discover are off ration and can be obtained better and more cheaply here.

They say that travelling broadens one. You can say that again.

The papers, on the day of my arrival last mid-week, were carrying an enchanting account of a considerable dust-up here over the easing out of a London hotel of a new Messiah or Holy Man (or perhaps we had best call him a Holly Man since he came from Hollywood) over a custom of his of appearing in the dining hall with his dogs undraped. (Sorry, I forgot: Dogs — Americanism for feet).

Usual Night Shirt

His pictures showed him to be a sort of a beardy party wearing the usual night shirt connected with the latter-day Messiah-ing, and his place of origin was given as Los Angeles, California, next door to Hollywood.

What I wanted to say quickly is that you mustn't let him fret you, because out that-a-way Messiahs are a shilling a dozen.

That's the home of the late Aimee Semple McPherson, of the ordained minister aged five of whom I wrote you last winter and the residence of more Isms and Cults than you could name.

Out among the palm trees of dear old Hollywood and L.A., anybody can let his beard grow, smear some charcoal under his eyes, wrap his head in a turban and set up as Swami.

Ten minutes after he has hung out his shingle enthusiasts will be piling in through the front door asking him to take their money.

Half the time they don't give the new Guru time even to make up his mind what his pitch is to be, whether he is foretelling the future, curing the itch or selling reserved plots to the Faithful against the day of Judgment come.

Of course out there they stay strictly on the reservation and do not try to enter the dining room of the swank hotels in bare feet, because while we are used to having guys walking around in bedsheets and turbans—they are people either off the movie lot or visiting Arabians—we do not go for that barefoot stuff and gents without shoes are given a quick rush into the outer darkness.

And speaking of hotels, you must permit me to give my London hostel, namely the Savoy, a bouquet for the most magnificent bit of solicitous care for creature comfort that I have yet encountered anywhere in my travels, and this includes all the major cities of the United States.

ALL of my important telephone calls back home come in at just the moment when I am standing under the shower or soaking in a hot tub.

I have but to sink into the water and begin soaping my back when the darned telephone rings and somebody shouts in through the door: "Telephone, Mr. Gallico. You'd better come out. The man says it's terribly important."

Well, sirs, mesdames, misses, here in MY hotel, right in MY bathroom, right handy where I can get it, there is a telephone extension.

It has a long, curly wire, and I can reach it from any portion of the salle-de-bain.

I understand ALL the bathrooms have them. Man, this is the greatest piece of service of the ages.

I shall cable the American Hotel Association immediately to get on the ball and make their guests really happy.

And the FIRST thing I do when I get back home is to have an instrument built into *my* bathroom. Thanks, thanks, Britannia for thy light . .

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COMING EVENTS
Ulster Tourist Trophy Race (Motor Racing), Aug. 13th. Edinburgh International Festival of Music and Drama Aug. 21st—Sept. 11th. Three Choirs Festival, Hereford (Music), Sept. 4th—Sept. 9th.

Information and illustrated literature from The British Travel Association (Tourist Division of the British Tourist and Holidays Board), 372 Bay Street, Toronto, Ont. or Room 410, Dominion Square Bldg., Montreal, Que.

BT-90

Sir William Osler Combined Humanist And Doctor

By BLODWEN DAVIES

The centenary of the birth of Sir William Osler will be celebrated July 12, 1949. Sir William's great contributions in the field of medicine are well-known history, but not so familiar are his provocative philosophical and non-scientific writings, which this author after considerable research on Sir William's treatises discusses here.

IT'S nearly a century since a young Englishwoman, the wife of a missionary at Bond Head in Upper Canada, looked out her window at a leggy calf staked in the clearing for safety. It gave her an idea, for she had a hot and busy day ahead of her. She took her infant son, just getting very active on his legs, and staked him beside the calf.

Today no Canadian name is better known or more respected, anywhere in the world, than the name of that toddler—William Osler.

At the centenary of his birth, July 12, 1849, the outline of his life is familiar to most Canadians and even those who know little of the significance of his life, have at least heard that famous — and misinterpreted — remark of his about a man being too old at forty and ready for chloroform at sixty. Medical men have elevated him to a place as one of the great teachers of all time.

However, for the most part we have been indifferent to his contributions to letters in this country, to his humanist, non-scientific thinking and writing. Some of our best known studies of Canadian literature ignore him completely and writers, as a whole, have disregarded this sensitive and philosophical fellow-craftsman. As a writer he was skillful and penetrating, as a thinker he made a contribution which we certainly cannot afford to overlook. Canada has produced too few philosophical thinkers, but from those who have worked here some have accumulated systems of ideas which, when explored and exploited, will make revolutionary additions to the world pool of philosophical thought. Sir William's writing is not, in this sense, revolutionary, but is of that timeless quality that enriches and warms the human spirit everywhere.

Conscious Effort

Osler was one of the first to make a conscious effort to unite the sciences and the humanities into a scientific humanism adequate for the modern age. He was deeply imbued with the consciousness of the possibilities in science for our democratic way of life and yet also fully aware of the dangers scientific thinking created for human personality. For many years, in his talks to medical and other learned societies, to graduating classes of young physicians and nurses, he dwelt on this theme of protecting human personality against the hardening and specializing effects of scientific life on the individual and on society. He ceaselessly counselled the counteracting of this crystallizing process by the "yeast" of cultural interests and experiences, which are our heritage quite as much as are the experimental and analytical factors of the scientific tradition.

Osler possessed that intangible, the power of permanently affecting the lives of those who knew him either in person or through his writing. All my life I have been stimulated by personal reminiscences, fugitive anecdotes, about this very human person with the radioactive soul. He became very real and very close, closer and more real than many I have known for years. My filing case marked "Osler" is well filled and often in use. His library at McGill is an oasis in the busy city of Montreal in which I have spent many unforgettable days, in the living atmosphere of his dearly loved collection of books old and new.

Some men build themselves mausoleums by which they hope to be remembered in the years after their death. Osler built a library which is not a tomb but a flowing stream of thought fed by the springs of thousands of original and creative minds of all races and all times. If ever a man unconsciously provided himself with what passes for immortality in our western world, Osler did just that. He did it not out of love of himself, but of love of his books and the thoughts they preserved.

He wanted a shelter for the best loved of all his books, books he bought and read and cared for personally for more than fifty years. He created the great Osler Catalogue which brings together the scientific and humanist currents of world culture and endowed the library so that it might keep pace with the thought of the future. Then he also asked that his ashes might have a niche in the library along with his books.

Whitman's Doctor

On my first day in the Osler library I was reading Sir William's notes on Walt Whitman, whose physician he became at the request of his old friend, Dr. R. M. Bucke. It was one of the last pieces of writing he ever did and the notes were unfinished. Seeing that I was having some difficulty with the faint pencil writing in Sir William's fine hand, the custodian of the library brought me a silver mounted reading glass with the remark: "Perhaps you could use this. It was Sir William's." That was my introduction to Dr. W. W. Francis, the nephew and faithful keeper of the great library. I handled the glass with a little wonder and a little reverence, thinking of the curious bits of bibliographical research for which Sir William may have used it, searching out identifying marks on rare old books or reading ancient marginal notes.

Sir William's ashes are hidden behind a bas relief of his head. On one side of it is a cupboard containing the Sir Thomas Browne collection which was his lifetime task. On the other side is a cupboard containing all the writings of Sir William, serious or gay, scientific and humanist. That cupboard is a reproach to us for our tardiness in its literary use.

Sir William's humanism began when he was nineteen. A brother gave him as a Christmas gift, a book of essays, including one on Sir Thomas Browne. Osler had already made his first book purchase, a volume of Shakespeare, to be the foundation stone of his own library. His

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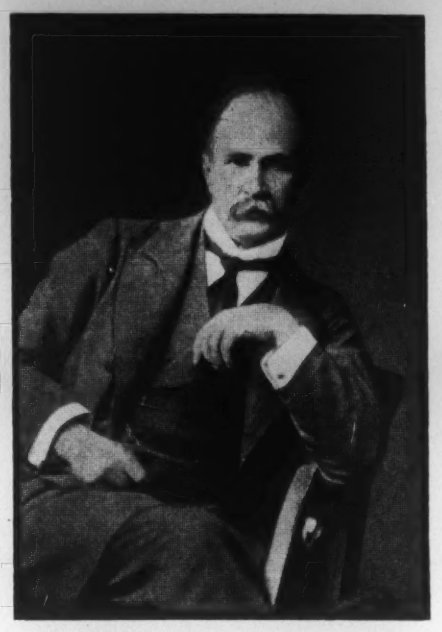
second purchase was a copy of "Religio Medici." That book which he acquired at nineteen literally never left him until his death. He carried it with him even when he went away for a week end. In later years he had it rebound. When he died it was carried on his casket in the funeral procession, as crowns are carried on the caskets of sovereigns. In the library it rests in a glass case, the dearest treasure in a room full of treasures.

One of the days I shall always remember was that on which Dr. Francis first took the old red leather book out of its case and put it into my hands so that I might read through those pages that must have been completely absorbed into the consciousness of Sir William. This is the way to be remembered: not for wealth or power or fame, but for the very tenderness of one's thinking, the warmth of one's compassionate understanding of truth, beauty and goodness.

A hundred years have now passed since his birth, but I venture to predict that in the years to come, through the tensions and uncertainties, the years of decisions and experiments, we shall learn more about Sir William as a philosopher, as a guide to the good life, than we have heard so far in the years since his death. He is still away ahead of us in some of his ideals and as we slowly balance our science with a new humanism we will find in Sir William's slim little volumes of essays, guides for the unfoldment of personality.



SIR WILLIAM was not only a brilliant medical man, but he produced philosophy and nonscientific writing which should be examined.

Progress, he once said, is the outcome of a never-ending struggle of the third and fourth decades against the fifth, sixth and seventh. "Conservatism and old-fogeyism are totally different things; the motto of the one is 'prove all things and hold fast to that which is good'; and of the other 'prove nothing and hold fast to that which is old'." He urged time for the cultivation of good literature for "many of you will need a strong leaven to raise you above the dough in which it will be your lot to labor". He was aware of what young people faced in "uncongenial surroundings, ever present dissonance between aspirations within and actualities without" and urged upon them "an inner education". It was as though every young personality he encountered was precious to him and he regarded as real tragedy the settling down into drab decadence of a potentially vital and promising life.

"Let us sometimes sing of the vanquished," he once said in moment of sadness, and by the vanquished he meant the unfulfilled. He wanted every one to arm themselves with the keys to their cultural and spiritual heritage. He believed that "the new socialism of science with its definite mission" that cared not a rap for Marx or Henry George, would realize the well-being of every citizen. He looked for the day when "a man's life shall be more precious than gold" and quoted Prodicus in "that which benefits human life is God."

Science Neutral

Osler knew that science itself, the preoccupation of our age, is neither good nor evil. It is an instrument in the hands of men and women, for making or destroying our society, and it is these who may be good or evil. The man of science, he said, is in a sad quandary. He cannot but feel that "fed on the dry husks of facts the human heart has a hidden want which science cannot supply". So, he taught, the scientist "to keep his mind sweet" must be saturated with the great literature, drama and arts of the world, the fruits of the emotional life, so that we would create a society based on high standards of integrated personality life. We might be well advised in commemorating his centenary in 1949 to republish some of the philosophical writings of Sir William Osler, so that more of us can warm our hands at the fire of his life.

SCIENCE SHOW

A Personality Atom

By JOHN J. O'NEILL

New York.

IN AN effort to link the physical and biological sciences to the problems of personality and the mysteries of mental processes, normal and abnormal, Dr. Willard A. Kerr, associate professor of psychology, Illinois Institute of Technology, has described, or discovered, the psychonucleus as the psychical organ in which the pattern of personality of each individual is located. It is the atom of a personality.

The atom of the physicist has in its centre an infinitesimally small nucleus that contains almost all the material, or energy, substance of the atom and governs the properties of the whole atom and the activities of its electrons.

The nucleus of the living cell studied by the biologist, which may be considered the atom of life, contains the genes and chromosomes through which the individual receives its inheritance from its ancestors and which control growth of the individual from conception to maturity.

The atomic nucleus and the cellular nucleus are now joined by the psychonucleus.

Just as the simplest hydrogen atom may be built up by addition of particles in natural transmutation processes to become successively heavier atoms throughout the entire harmonic series of the chemical elements, and as the single germ cell may develop into a complete individual, so does the psychonucleus proposed by Dr. Kerr possess the power of growth from a primitive state to a high degree of evolvement.

The psychonucleus, says Dr. Kerr, embraces one's basic motivation drives and the manifestation of these drives passes through a pattern of evolution in the growth of the individual. In its most primitive state its manifestations are highly self-centred, but in its fuller evolvement it expresses the larger social concept.

"Often," says Dr. Kerr, "mere survival or self-gratification is the basic personality drive in the infant or immature adult. In the genuinely mature men and women the survival goal of the psychonucleus has experienced a depth change placing survival of self secondary to ideals, to social causes and to the welfare of other individuals."

If some one will now discover the psychical counterpart of bacteria as the cause of mental diseases and then discover some anti-psychotic that will deactivate the psychical bacteria as antibiotic drugs kill disease-producing germs, then psychiatry may go on a new scientific basis and develop a much-needed Einstein.

Mental diseases are the greatest single medical problem. Half the hospital beds in the United States, about 600,000, are occupied by mental patients. This is another way of saying that there are as many persons suffering from mental disease as from physical diseases.

Some day a scientist will discover that almost every physical disease has its counterpart among mental diseases, emphasizing that there are as many mental disorders as there are physical diseases.

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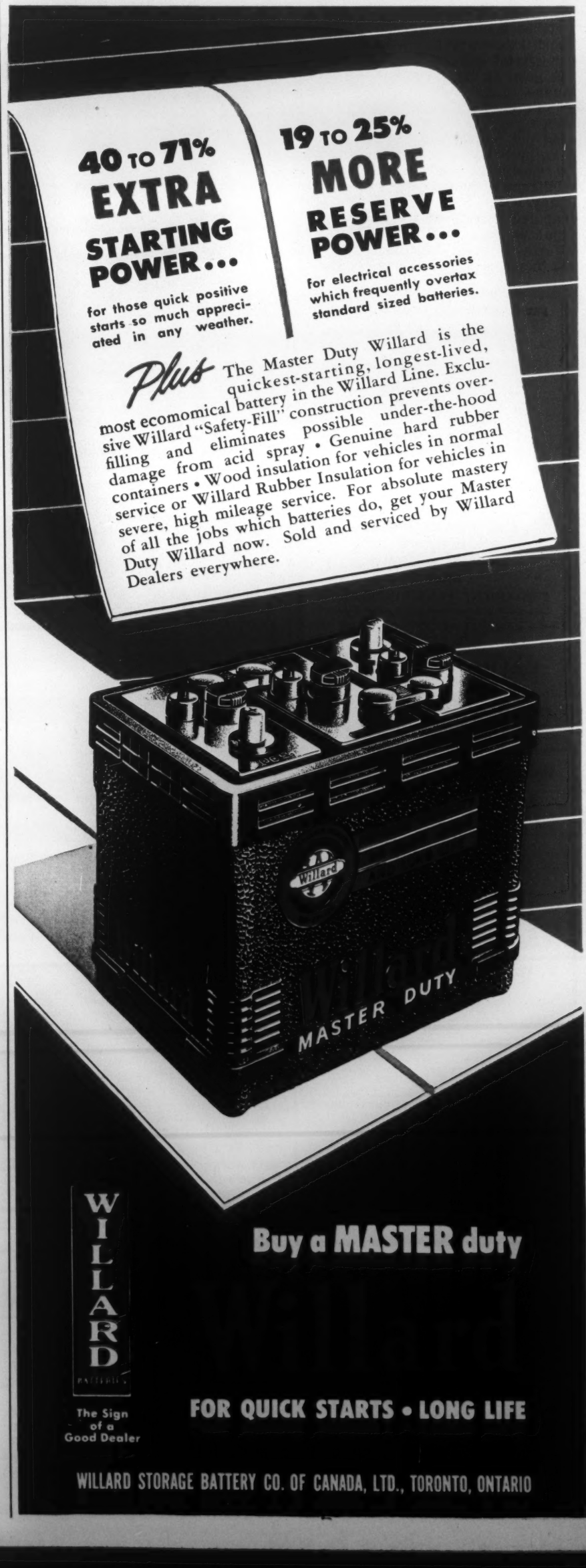
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THEATRE

Very Lively Coward

By LUCY VAN GOGH

THERE is no mistaking the fact that the Garry Essendine of the production of "Present Laughter" lately seen at the Royal Alexandra Theatre is Mr. Edward Everett Horton, and it is not certain that Mr. Horton is exactly what Noel Coward had in mind. But he is such a perfect creation—as indeed he was also in "Springtime for Henry"—that it would be preposterous to cavil. Mr. Horton has only to be Mr. Horton and everybody within sight and earshot must experience a thrill of artistic satisfaction. His stay in Toronto coincided with the opening of the anti-jaywalking campaign, and his performance when getting himself ticketed by the police—he wrote the script entirely himself—was just as good as any three minutes on the stage.

"Present Laughter" ranks high among Mr. Coward's most dexterous, but not his deepest, compositions. It can probably be played a little more seriously, but certainly not more intelligently, than by the present company, which carries three of the most capable actresses (in these roles) that we have had in a long time—Marta Linden, Jane Seymour and Katherine Meskill, all cast to perfection. The men are good but have less to do, being relatively unimportant in Garry Essendine's life.

The dialogue is never commonplace, but the skill of the author is highest in the invention and development of situations, which follow one-another in a continuous series, exquisitely comic in themselves and richly illustrative of character.

Essendine, a great actor in (or over) his forties, is inevitably besieged by women, and finds it difficult to repulse all of them. In the last act there is a prolonged and acrimonious scene of mutual recrimination involving a light lady named Joanna Lyppiatt, Essendine (in whose flat she has just spent the night), Essendine's semi-separated wife, and two other theatrical men, one of whom is Joanna's husband and the other her lover. The transition of this group the instant Joanna leaves them, from violent recrimination to placid discussion of plans for Essendine's next production, is as delicate a bit of satirical character-drawing as we have had from the Coward pen. The whole piece was played with perfect understanding but perhaps on a slightly more farcical note than would be the case in London or New York.

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MUSIC

Better for Waiting

By JOHN YOCOM

SEVENTEEN-YEAR-OLD Muriel Albert made a sensational debut when she was six. But instead of keeping herself in the limelight of publicity with its attendant dangers all those years, she has been studying her understanding of piano art and her technique of its execution. The time has been well spent.

At her public recital before a large Eaton Auditorium audience last week, the Toronto-born girl made good the prophecy of music dean Dr. Healey Willan many years ago—"We shall be hearing great things from that child later on."

It was a brilliant and taxing program—Gluck-Friedman's "Ballet des Ombres Heureuses", Beethoven's Rondo a Capriccio, a Friedemann Bach Organ Concerto in D minor, MacDowell's Sonata Eroica and a miscellaneous group of Chopin, Albeniz and Liszt.

Miss Albert plays with a free singing tone, a fine sense of working a number toward a climax, and a faculty for presenting the brilliance of a piece and drawing the right mood. And most of the music had a definite (even colorful) mood to project, while we would have preferred a little more pure music (a Beethoven sonata, say).

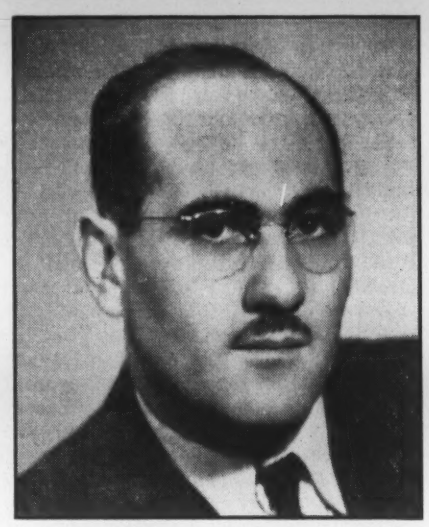
We especially liked the Gluck-Friedman. To the gloomy Organ Concerto transcription Miss Albert applied a fine technical handling. The MacDowell Sonata was more rhapsodic than sonata in quality and structure; it even carried a descriptive story of the Arthurian legend. However, Miss Albert noted deftly the contrasts that MacDowell had packed into it. Her last group's highlight was John Ireland's "Island Spell"—a number we have often heard but seldom with such a skilful expression of the mystical mood.

Danes Like Him

John Weinzweig, one of Canada's leading composers, has been telling us the stages by which his music has been "arriving" in Denmark. It seems that the Danish State Broadcasting Corporation aired a recording of his "Interlude in an Artist's Life" for string orchestra. It was one number on a recorded set prepared for overseas cultural publicity by our Department of External Affairs. And according to the Department, which keeps an eye open and an ear cocked for such items about Canadians, the response was very favorable.

In fact, Mr. Sigurd Berg, editor, of the *Danish Music Review*, was so impressed with the work that he asked the Canadian legation for biographical material on Weinzweig to run a feature article. Then he promptly borrowed the recording of "Interlude" and summoned his friend Friisholm-Lavard, conductor of the Collegium Musicum, to hear it.

That gentleman was sold on it and



JOHN WEINZWEIG

tried at once to get the score for an April concert by his orchestra. But time was too short. Now the people of Copenhagen will hear it on an Autumn Fesival program, along with another Weinzweig composition, which Lavard will in the meantime select — perhaps "Divertimento for Flute and Strings" or "Edge of the World", an orchestral work based on Canadian Eskimo dance-songs.

•

The season of the Kitchener-Waterloo Symphony Orchestra closed officially on May 20 with a student concert—the first, but which the committee hopes will begin a regular feature of each year. The subscription series ended on April 28 in a blaze of glory, with Sir Ernest MacMillan as guest conductor. The orchestra now has an association, formed early in 1948 for the purpose of raising money, and an efficient Women's Committee, chaired by Mrs. Henry Krug. The K.-W. conductor, Glenn Kruspe, will be studying this summer in Maine with famed Pierre Monteux. Next year programs will be increased to four plus student concerts.

Vancouver Chamber Music

Albert Steinberg, Vancouver conductor and violinist, writes us that the newly founded Friends of Chamber Music, of which West Coast venture he is the guiding spirit, "is now an established seasonal group."

"Last month," he continues, "we concluded the fourth and last concert of chamber music. The first season was definitely a success, as was evidenced by the growth of attendance from about 175 people to nearly 300 at the last concert. The first concert consisted of 12 string players plus oboe and flute.

"Next season we plan to do works for larger groups, perhaps Mozart's one act chamber opera 'Bastien and Bastienne', or Menotti's 'Medium' or 'Telephone'. We are receiving direct from Wm. Walton his newest quartet, which may possibly be its first Canadian performance."

The Vancouver Junior Symphony, which Mr. Steinberg also organized, gave its spring concert some weeks ago. It was the most successful venture to date. They played an unusual program for this type of organization, the Schubert—Alfonso and Estrella Overture; Bach—Sheep May Safely Graze; Vaughan Williams—Five Variants on Dives and Lazarus; Virgil Thomson Suite—"The Plow That Broke the Plains"; and Gordon Jacob—Passacaglia on "Oranges and Lemons". All comments were that this was the best they have played yet.

Briefs

Now in its ninth year, the Montreal Opera Guild owes most credit for its series of production successes to the founder and director, Madame Pauline Donalda. On May 11 and 13, in His Majesty's Theatre, Montreal, the Guild presented Verdi's "Otello."

Madame Donalda has followed a persistent policy of drawing her principals for each production from the Metropolitan Opera Company of New York and other major U.S. operatic organizations. From the first, Emil Cooper of the Met has been musical director of the productions and he conducted both performances of "Otello."

Frederick Jagel, who created the role of Peter Grimes at the Metropolitan, played Otello; Austrid Varney, also of the Met, appeared as Desdemonda. Miss Varney recently scored a triumph in London as Isolde in Wagner's "Tristan and Isolde". The important role of Iago was filled by Hugh Thompson, while Miss Herta Glaz was heard as Emelia. Glenn Burris, a young tenor for whom a great career is predicted by critics who have heard him in New York, played Cassio. French Canadian operatic singers Gerald Desmarais, Jules Jacob, David Rochette and Robert Savoie took minor roles.

Madame Donalda plans to follow "Otello" with some operatic performance by an all-Canadian cast, and she intends to audition singers from all parts of the country.

•

The Jewish Folk Choir, under the leadership of Emil Gartner, will conclude its season of activities with two grand concerts on Thursday and Saturday evenings, May 26 and 28, at Toronto's Massey Hall. The guest artist of the two evenings will be the great world-famous tenor of the Metropolitan Opera, Jan Peerce.

•

The symphony band of the University of California, Los Angeles, gave the première of Dr. Healey Willan's specially composed "Royce Hall Suite" on May 10. Dr. Willan will go to the U. of C. in July to give his annual course of lectures on choral music.

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LONDON LETTER

Viking Landing in 449 Provides Wonderful Pageantry Spree

By P. O'D.

London.

NEXT to William the Conqueror it is likely that Hengest and Horsa stand out with Julius Caesar as the best remembered of the early invaders of Britain. But though everyone remembers 1066 as the date of the Norman Conquest, it isn't everyone who can tell offhand that 449 was the year when the Danish rovers landed from their long-boats on the shores of Kent, and so began the Saxon Conquest of Britain which was nearly as important as the other. And if they do tell you so, there is an even chance that they are wrong.

Historians are far from agreed about the date or the exact place of the landing, but they do at least admit the existence of Hengest and Horsa. For the rest it is wisest perhaps to stick to tradition, which is quite positive on the subject. That is one of the really nice things about tradition, it is nearly always positive. And tradition states that in 449 Hengest and Horsa landed with their warriors at Ebbsfleet on the shore of the Isle of Thanet, and raised the standard of the White Horse.

This landing marked the real beginning of English history, as distinguished from the British and Roman history of these islands previously. This was the coming of the English people. And 1,500 years is a considerable stretch of time. What more natural, therefore, than that plans should be made for the fitting commemoration of this great historic occasion?

Recently at Maidstone, in Kent, a large and enthusiastic gathering, which included the Archbishop of Canterbury and, very suitably, the Danish Ambassador, met to celebrate the landing of Hengest and Horsa. Such a ceremony would certainly have very greatly astonished those tough sea-rovers and robbers if they could have foreseen it. They would have been very especially amazed to discover that among the many thing they set alight was the "Lamp of Freedom," as distinguished speakers suggested. Hengest and Horsa may have done so, but it was not what they had in mind. If they had ever heard of such a lamp their one idea would have been to steal it.

There will, of course, be other celebrations of the landing. English people have a passion for pageantry, and this is a grand opportunity. There is even talk of making a copy of the Viking ship—any Viking ship will do—and having it sail with a crew of Danes in all the ancient panoply across the North Sea to land once more as their forefathers did on the shores of Thanet. The idea is an excellent one. The only difficulty is the cost—about £3,000, it is estimated. Hengest and Horsa undoubtedly did it a lot cheaper.

Remembered with a Smile

THERE are plenty of actors in the world who bore us, the actors who never will be missed, so far at least as we are concerned. And the most boring of the lot, I think, are the ones who try to amuse us and can't. There is no yawn so wide and so painful as the yawn that was meant to be a laugh.

The real comedians are few. As the economists are forever telling us about many other of the things we like and want these days, the demand is far in excess of the supply. And so it seems especially sad when really funny fellows are beckoned away from the stage by the grim figure in the wings, and there are no more jokes for them to make and no more capers to cut. What have they to do with so serious a business as dying?

In one week the British stage has lost three of its best-known comedians, Will Hay, Davy Burnaby, and Alfred Drayton. Each in his very different way was genuinely funny, both naturally and as the result of a shrewdly developed technique. Not fellows of infinite jest perhaps—who ever really is? —but gifted and experienced performers, who could be trusted to keep an audience amused if their material gave them half a chance. And sometimes, even when it didn't. We can ill spare the laughter they provided, and their names will bring back many merry memories. After all, it is something always to be remembered with a smile.

Farmers Versus Hikers

NOW that another hiking season is upon us, the ancient problem of footpaths and rights-of-way crops up again. Already one meets parties of young people in shirts and shorts, with packs on their backs, striding across country. Soon they will be everywhere. Most of them will be careful and considerate and will obey the rules of good hiking. A minority will not, and will make infernal nuisances of themselves, leaving gates open, trampling down crops, letting their dogs chase sheep and cattle, lighting fires and not putting them out.

Small wonder that farmers dislike rights-of-way across their land, except for the use of their own rural neighbors, and do everything they can to block and disguise them. But this only adds to the confusion and trouble. Instead of keeping to the recognized footpaths, as indicated on their walking maps, the hikers lose their way and stray all over the place. When the farmer catches them trespassing, he is apt to be rather rude about it.

Since the rights-of-way exist, most of them from time immemorial and since the existence and growing prevalence of the hiker is equally undeniable, the sensible course would seem to be to survey and signpost the public footpaths, and then see to it that hikers keep to them, under penalty for trespass. This in fact is what the new Access to the Countryside Bill makes obligatory, putting the responsibility for the work on the various County Councils. It is not a solution that will please everyone, but it strikes a reasonable balance between the right of the farmer and landowner to protection, and the right of the walker to use something else than the hard highroad.

Less Buying

PEOPLE in the clothing trade who predicted that taking clothes off the ration would make very little difference in the public demand would seem to have been right. Now that customers can buy what they want when they want it, they put off buying as long as they can. The price is a quite sufficient deterrent for most of them.

The other day I asked an outfitter, the owner of an old and formerly prosperous business, whether or not he had noticed any increase in demand. He said no. And then he made a rather interesting remark. He said that when there were coupons for almost everything, people felt obliged to use them in the ration period. Thus, though coupons were few, there was a steady trade. Now they bought only if they were in actual need, and austerity with most of them had become a habit. They rationed themselves.

Much the same thing will probably happen now that sweets are off the ration. Some people will buy more candy, but there are a good many people who will probably buy less. In this connection a friend told me rather an amusing story. An elderly woman who works for her was expressing great joy at the abolition of sweet rationing.

"Are you so fond of them as all that?" asked my friend.

"No, I don't like them," said the woman, "and now that there are no coupons I won't have to buy them."

Portland Vase Restored

JUST over a hundred years ago a lunatic walked into the British Museum and smashed the Portland Vase, the finest and most valuable thing of its kind in the world. It is a two-handled urn of dark blue glass, with carved reliefs in a white opaque glass, and is supposed to have been fashioned about 70 B.C. It was brought to England from Italy by Sir William Hamilton—the husband of Nelson's Emma—and sold by him to the Duke of Portland, who placed it on loan in the British Museum. In 1945 it was bought for the nation.

After the madman smashed it, efforts were of course made to repair it. The work was done with astonishing skill and success, but the cracks were woefully visible. There were also places where some of the fragments were missing—only tiny chips, but still enough to mar the effect.

It might be thought that only a miracle could restore the Vase to its original perfection. The miracle seems to have happened. An expert valuer going through the effects of a collector, who had recently died, found some boxes containing fragments of colored glass. They proved to be the missing bits of the Portland Vase.

Last January the delicate task was begun of taking the Vase to pieces once more and putting the newly discovered bits in place. With modern methods of restoration, and especially with modern invisible cement, it has been found possible to bring back the Vase to its original beauty, or so nearly as makes no difference. It is one of those triumphs of craftsmanship that warm the heart.

RECORD REVIEW

This "Aida" Is Well Cast

By JOHN L. WATSON

IT IS GOOD to see more and more full-length recordings of major musical works appearing in the Canadian catalogues. From Victor we have the "Messiah" and the "B minor Mass"—and now "Aida". An anti-climax, to be sure, but a sincere offering and one that will bring pleasure to a great many people. Both Victor and Columbia have recorded complete performances of this fantastically popular opera before, both with spotty casts (the Victor had Giannini and Columbia Baccaloni). The new set, however, is by far the most ambitious yet, with a magnificent cast, headed by Canigiia, Gigli and Stignani, and conducted by Tullio Serafin, with the Chorus and Orchestra of the Rome Opera (Victor DM1174 and DM1175—forty sides).

Aida has an earthy origin. It was composed at the request of the Khedive of Egypt to celebrate the opening of the Suez Canal. Verdi—loth, perhaps, to dedicate an opera to a ditch—demurred for a long time but eventually gave in when his interest was caught by the dramatic potentialities of Mariette Bey's exciting story. Aida missed the canal-opening owing to the interference of the Franco-Prussian war but it had its initial performance in Cairo in the winter of 1871—and has been going fast and furious ever since.

Aida represents the apex of achievement in *opera grande*, in its most literal and least spiritual sense. It is the culmination of everything that went before—the whole bag of tricks: a majestic theme, grandiose sentiment, a high-flown musical vocabulary, a magnificent setting, barbaric costumes and a colorful ballet —all blended together, cooked and served up by a brilliantly clever chef.

I think that those people who want to have Aida about the house as a permanent fixture will be pleased with the new pressing. Gigli, who is a very old hand indeed at this sort of job, sounds none too fresh or youthful as Radames, with his thinning, strident voice, but his technique is slick as a whistle. Ebe Stignani, who sings Amneris, is a first-rate artist and she manages this very juicy role with great authority. The smaller

(*Continued on page* 33)

A great gain from a small crop

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118 MILLS, SMALL AND LARGE, FROM COAST TO COAST

Victoria's Flower Baskets Publicize And Beautify

By MARJORIE FREEMAN CAMPBELL

Started as an experiment 12 years ago, the colorful flower baskets hanging from lamp-posts in Victoria, B.C., have proved highly successful and there are now 700 throughout the city.

Not all the credit for the baskets' success goes to B.C.'s weather; considerable study and experiment have been given to questions of soil, fertilizers, what plants to use, and maintenance.

THIS being the age of advertising and the age of travel, in every city and town across Canada thousands of dollars are spent annually on tourist publicity.

Of the many schemes devised none is more unique or attractive than the lamp-post hanging baskets adopted by Victoria, British Columbia. The project is double-barrelled, not only affording effective advertising for the city but beautifying it as well.

Hung at right angles to the curb, two to a lamp-post, some 700 baskets are suspended throughout the business and residential districts.

Their gay colors accent Victoria's lovely streets, outline the gracious curve of the harbor. Each is an individual picture limned in scarlet geraniums, blue lobelia and huge, frilly fuschia, with the bright gold of tagetes trapping the sun, and strands of *hepeta* and *petunia pendula* sway-in the Pacific breezes.

In 1937, the year Victoria celebrated her 75th anniversary as a city, the

COASTAL RAIN AND FOG do not provide sufficient moisture for Victoria's lamp-post flower baskets. Water trucks make nightly rounds.

idea of the baskets was conceived by Alderman T. W. C. Hawkins, in charge of civic celebrations. Details of the project were developed by the Superintendent of Parks, W. H. Warren, the work coming under the administration of the Parks Department. They were so successful they became a permanent fixture.

"We have supplied dozens of other cities in Canada and the United States with information concerning the flower baskets," said an official of the Parks Board. "To my knowledge none of these municipalities have succeeded in duplicating them.

"In the Old Country," he explained, "at the outset of war 100 flowering baskets had been for some 20 years in continuous use on the streets of Arbroath, Scotland. Dundee also used a few. As for this continent, since 1917 Allentown, Pennsylvania, has had 400 cast-iron bowls placed on lamp standards in the business district, filled with flowers in summer and greenery in winter."

While the success of the baskets may in part depend on Victoria's benign climate, it is largely due to the painstaking care afforded them. The baskets are the outcome of intensive study and experiment, every item having been carefully considered—type of basket, soil mixture, fertilizer, material for planting, method of suspension, and maintenance.

Prepared by city gardeners at the nursery, Beacon Hill Park, the baskets are transferred to the streets in May. Their fine appearance throughout the summer is largely the result of painstaking care in watering and maintaining them.

The watering will come as a surprise to many tourists who imagine the plants receive sufficient natural moisture from the Coast rain and fog which so frequently beads them with crystal. Every night between midnight and dawn the baskets are watered by a truck equipped with a 500-gallon tank to which is attached a pump operated by the engine. At least once every 48 hours each basket receives a gallon of water.

Now although the wire containers are extra large—15 inches wide by 12 deep, with a weight when filled of 70 pounds—it was found necessary to increase their capacity materially so that they might hold this desired gallon. This was done by attaching a green-painted tin washbasin to the base of each basket, while around the top a three-inch collar of galvanized tin was inserted to form a reservoir.

The baskets themselves are constructed of heavy galvanized wire and are suspended from two arms clamped to the lamp-post at least ten feet from the sidewalk. At first hung parallel to the curb, it was soon discovered that the baskets not only appeared to greater advantage when suspended at right angles but that they were less liable to damage.

Method of Filling

In filling, each basket is lined two-thirds full of moss, a double handful of rotted manure is placed in the bottom, and the remaining space is filled with a sterilized soil mixture. Peat, mixed one part by volume to seven parts soil, has proved valuable in retaining moisture. A handful of moss thrown in the basin siphons water to the basket above.

Preparing the baskets starts in the greenhouse in March, although much of the material has been sown in January and February. After the danger of frost is over the baskets are hardened off in a slat house before being placed on the streets between May 10 and 31. They are removed about the middle of October.

To find suitable material for planting keeps city gardeners constantly on the alert. To date, the following have proved most satisfactory: double pink or red geraniums; *tagets signata*—Golden Gem; *lobelia pendula*—Sapphire, fuschia—variegated Marinka; *hepeta*—trailing variegated; *petunia pendula*—white and blue.

The tagetes and some of the lobelia and petunias are planted in the sides of the baskets, the balance on top. Other varieties of petunias are being given a trial to find a type which is truly pendulous, or not too rampant at the expense of the other plants.

As to their success, question any visitor concerning his impressions of Canada's gracious city on the Juan de Fuca Strait and see how speedily and with what pleasure he recalls "Sky Baskets" à la Victoria!

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RECORDS

(*Continued from page* 31)

parts are competently handled, for the most part, though the Amonasro of Gino Bechi is an unnecessarily sinister and decidedly unmajestic figure. It is, however, the Aida of Maria Caniglia who dominates the opera, dramatically, artistically, and musically. She brings to the part a mature and intelligent artistry and a voice of magnificent power, range and flexibility.

The orchestra is lively and well drilled and the whole colorful business moves along with great gusto. The recording is brilliant and spacious and only occasionally afflicted with surface imperfections.

•

Two quartets are listed on the menu this month. Both are in the best tradition of fine string writing and both are powerful and affecting works although they are as different as two works in the same form could be.

The first is Mozart's G Minor Quartet for Piano and Strings, one of a pair written for that amiable combination, performed by George Szell and members of the Budapest String Quartet (Columbia D232). The work is serious and sombre for Mozart but the performance and the recordings are clear and lucid.

The second work is a much more serious matter: it is the Quartet No. 7 in F Minor, Opus 59, No. 1, of Beethoven. The three string quartets which compose Beethoven's Opus 59 are, like the Third Symphony and the Fifth Piano Concerto, heralds of the nineteenth century and musical Romanticism. During this period of intellectual defiance, Beethoven abandoned the safe precincts of eighteenth century classicism and set out to invent the music of the New Age. The first of these "Rasoumovsky" Quartets (named after Beethoven's munificent patron, Count Andreas Rasoumovsky, Russian ambassador to the Austrian Court) is a colossal work, unlike anything that had gone before, incredibly difficult to perform, and almost equally difficult wholly to comprehend. All four movements are in sonata form and each one is developed with prodigious virtuosity.

The relatively young "Paganini Quartet", which performs the "Rasoumovsky No. 1" in the new Victor album, DM1151, is surely one of the finest chamber groups in existence. Their performance on these records is superb and the recording is spacious and resonant. The surfaces of the Canadian pressings, unfortunately, are not entirely free from scratch. Otherwise, the album is one of the most exciting of recent chamber-music releases.

•

Antonin Dvorak is at his melodious best in the Symphony No. 4 in G Major. Apart from a few bravura passages which come close to being pompous, the symphony is a succession of lilting and good-humored melodies in the best tradition of Schubertian inventiveness. The new recording by Bruno Walter and the New York Philharmonic (Columbia D231) lacks some of the sprightliness and brilliance of the old Talich pressing, but it is a thoroughly sound reading and the reproduction is of whipped-cream smoothness. An agreeable performance in every respect.

•

Helen Traubel is best known for her impressive performances in the more demanding Wagnerian roles. It is surprising, therefore, to see her billed in a program of Sacred Songs, as she is in the new Columbia album, D236. Her voice is as fine and noble as ever but it seems to me that she is badly miscast in most of these works. She lacks the delicate purity of line which a singer requires to do justice to Bach and Handel. She is a good deal happier, however, in the less spiritual atmosphere of "Elijah". The recording is bright but raspy.

•

One of the most delectable singles I have come across for a long time is the Victor recording (12-0426) of Francis Poulenc's "Metamorphoses" and "Le Bestiaire", sung by the great French stylist, Pierre Bernac. Poulenc's music is delightful beyond words and M. Bernac's performance is perfection itself.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT AND DIRECTORS' REPORT

DOMINION WOOLLENS & WORSTEDS, LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1948

ASSETS

CURRENT:		
Cash on hand and in banks	$ 47,032	
Accounts receivable, less reserve of $51,351	887,896	
Inventories of finished goods, goods in process, raw materials and supplies on hand and in transit, as determined and certified by the management and valued at the lower of cost or market	4,308,550	
Unexpired insurance premiums and other deferred expenses	32,245	$5,275,723
MORTGAGES AND SECURED LOANS RECEIVABLE FROM EMPLOYEES		37,372
INVESTMENTS IN AND ADVANCES TO SUBSIDIARY COMPANY:		
Woodsdale Properties, Limited—		
Shares (Cost $9,975 less losses incurred to date)	$ 1	
Advances	72,777	72,778
FIXED:		
At depreciated replacement values in 1928 as certified by the Canadian Appraisal Company Limited, comprising land, buildings, houses, plant and equipment less amounts written off, plus subsequent additions at cost	$4,761,091	
Less: Reserve for depreciation	2,601,581	2,159,510
		$7,545,383

Dominion Woollens & Worsteds, Limited,
Toronto, Ontario

We have examined the above Balance Sheet of Dominion Woollens & Worsteds, Limited, as at 31st December, 1948, and the related Statements of Earned Surplus and of Income and Expenditure for the year ended on that date. In connection therewith we made a general review of the accounting methods of the company and examined or tested accounting records and other supporting evidence to the extent that we deemed appropriate without making a detailed audit of the transactions. We have received all of the information and explanations we have required.

In accordance with Section 114 of the Dominion Companies Act we report that the accumulated losses incurred by the subsidiary company during the two years ended 31st December, 1948 have been reflected in a reduction in the book value of the holding company's investment in shares of the subsidiary, such reduction being charged in 1948 to the holding company's surplus account.

In our opinion the above Balance Sheet and related Statements of Earned Surplus and of Income and Expenditure are properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the affairs of the company as at 31st December, 1948, and the result of its operations for the year ended on that date, according to the best of our information and explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the company.

P. S. ROSS & Sons, Chartered Accountants

TORONTO, Ont., 3rd May, 1949.

LIABILITIES

CURRENT:		
Bank loan—secured	$1,162,000	
Bills payable under bank letters of credit—secured	753,453	
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	301,933	
Dividend payable	36,776	
Bond and debenture interest accrued	36,123	
First mortgage serial bonds maturing 1st February, 1949	50,000	
Income and excess profits taxes, estimated, less instalments paid on account	563,932	$2,904,217
RESERVE FOR FUTURE DECLINE IN INVENTORY VALUES (on which income taxes have been provided)		1,110,000
FUNDED DEBT:		
First mortgage serial bonds:		
Authorized—$2,000,000		
Issued — 700,000		
Outstanding (less bonds maturing 1st February, 1949) 3½% and 4%, maturing 1950-54	$ 450,000	
Redeemable sinking fund debentures 5% maturing 1964:		
Authorized and issued $1,270,200		
Less: Redeemed under terms of Trust Deed 146,100	1,124,100	1,574,100
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS:		
Common Stock:		
Authorized—155,000 shares of no par value		
Issued —147,283 shares, fully paid	$ 917,548	
Earned surplus, per statement attached	1,039,518	1,957,066
		$7,545,383

CONTINGENT LIABILITY:
Mortgages guaranteed in connection with houses built by subsidiary, Woodsdale Properties, Limited, $36,200.

Signed on behalf of the Board: Henry Barrett, Director; J. A. Gairdner, Director

STATEMENT OF EARNED SURPLUS

For the year ended 31st DECEMBER, 1948

BALANCE AT CREDIT, 1ST JANUARY, 1948	$ 975,160
Prior year adjustments:	
Deduct: Additional income taxes re prior years and excess profits taxes in connection with inventory reserve taken under the Excess Profits Tax Act	288,880
	$ 686,280
Add: Reserve for contingencies previously established, transferred	200,000
ADJUSTED BALANCE AT CREDIT, 1ST JANUARY, 1948	$ 886,280
Add: Net profit for the year ended 31st December, 1948	312,822
	$1,199,102
Deduct: Loss (after charging $8,495 to depreciation reserve) on land, buildings and equipment sold or scrapped in 1948 $9,866	
Losses incurred to date by subsidiary—Woodsdale Properties, Limited 9,974	19,840
	$1,179,262
Deduct: Dividends declared	139,744
BALANCE AT CREDIT, 31ST DECEMBER, 1948	$1,039,518

STATEMENT OF SOURCE AND USE OF FUNDS

For the year ended 31st DECEMBER, 1948

SOURCE OF FUNDS				
Net profit for year 1948 as shown by statement of income and expenditure				$312,822
Increase in reserve for depreciation of plant and equipment (net)				159,704
Provision for future decline in inventory values				340,166
Income before provision for depreciation and inventory price decline				$812,692
HOW FUNDS WERE USED: The following statement shows how the amount of $812,692 was utilized.	1947	1948		
Current assets	*$4,106,452	$5,275,723	Increase	$1,169,271
Current liabilities	1,895,516	2,904,217	Increase	1,008,701
Increase in net current assets				$ 160,570
Land, buildings and equipment (net)	4,610,445	,761,091	Increase	150,646
Other assets	107,138	110,150	Increase	3,0 .2
				$ 314,228
Reduction in first mortgage serial bonds	500,000	450,000		50,000
Amounts charged to surplus account as follows:				
Dividends paid to shareholders				139,744
Additional income and excess profits taxes				288,880
Other charges to surplus account				19,840
				$ 812,692

*Amount shown for current assets in 1947 has been adjusted to basis used in 1948.

Distribution of Sales Revenue—By Amounts and Proportion of each Sales Dollar

Amounts 1947	Amounts 1948		Per Sales Dollar 1947	Per Sales Dollar 1948
		For:		
$2,742,182	$4,224,122	Materials and supplies, including provision for inventory price decline	36.6c	43.5c
2,832,883	3,321,943	Wages, salaries and employee benefits	37.8	34.2
431,036	451,975	Plant maintenance	5.9	4.6
542,848	600,358	Other production expenses—fuel, power, insurance, etc.	7.3	6.2
119,358	192,601	Selling, delivery and administration expenses	1.6	2.0
141,435	160,359	Interest on bonds, debentures and bank loan	1.9	1.7
398,359	446,170	Income and other taxes	5.3	4.6
117,672	139,744	Dividends to shareholders	1.6	1.4
149,912	173,078	To reduce indebtedness and re-invest in the business	2.0	1.8
$7,475,685	$9,710,350	Total	$1.00	$1.00

The increase in the proportion of the sales dollar for materials and supplies in 1948 over 1947, and the reduction in operating expenses is caused by prices of wools purchased increasing by 35% during the year 1948 with a consequent increase in selling prices.

Income taxes for 1947 have been adjusted to include the tax applicable to the provision made for future inventory price decline.

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

For the year ended 31st DECEMBER, 1948

Profit from operations, after charges of $62,570. for remuneration of executive officers and salaried directors and solicitors' fees, and $12,500. for directors' fees, and before providing for the under noted charges		$1,315,539
Deduct:		
Provision for depreciation	$168,200	
Bond and debenture interest	75,601	243,801
Net profit before providing for income taxes and provision for future decline in inventory values		$1,071,738
Deduct: Provision for income taxes		418,750
		$ 652,988
Deduct: Provision for future decline in inventory values		340,166
Net Profit transferred to earned surplus		$ 312,822

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The Board of Directors has pleasure in presenting its report on the operations of the Company for the year ended December 31st, 1948, for the approval of shareholders and for the information of the Company's employees, the owners of the Company's other securities and the public.

The year 1948 was a very active one. Rising costs and rising prices contributed largely to an increase of 30% in dollar sales although the physical volume of production was somewhat increased as well. Net Profit for the year was $313,000 after all costs and provision for taxes on income and inventory reserves. The continued increases in wool prices, which advanced 35% during the year, make the inventory reserve an item of outstanding importance in the Company's results. The amount of $340,000 withheld from profits in 1948 for the inventory reserve is taxable as income and provision for such tax has been made. The amount added to reserve is calculated to offset inventory profits accruing during the year and leave as a remainder a fair statement of the Net Profit earned on the Company's current operations.

Inventories are now shown in the Balance Sheet valued at the lower of cost or market, without any deduction of reserve for future price decline, and the tax paid reserve is shown in the Liability section of the Balance Sheet. The inventory reserve has the final effect of valuing Inventory at a price level prevailing in 1940. At December 31, 1947, the amount shown for Inventories in the Balance Sheet was after deduction of $462,000 for future price decline.

The plants of your Company have been maintained in good condition. Expenditures on Plant and Equipment for the year were $170,000. Depreciation in the amount of $168,200 has been provided for the year. Of this $108,200 is allowed for Income Tax purposes and the balance is subject to Income Taxes, provision for which has been made.

Income and Excess Profits Taxes for the years 1940 to 1945 inclusive have been determined by the Income Tax authorities and the provisions that had been made for those years have been adequate. Provision made for subsequent years is also considered to be adequate, to the best of the Directors' knowledge and belief, and this is the first report since the year 1940 in which such an assurance could be given with confidence.

The Contingency Reserve of $200,000 has been credited to Surplus Account and final adjustment of Income and Excess Profits Taxes has been charged to Surplus. This adjustment eliminates the need for a Contingency Reserve.

During the year the dividend on the common shares was increased to an annual rate of $1.00. The first quarterly payment on this basis was made on August 1st.

The Directors are pleased to report that relations with employees are cordial and co-operative, for which we wish to record our appreciation.

Submitted on behalf of the Board.

JOHN W. HOBBS,
Chairman.

Toronto, Ontario, May 2, 1949.

FILM PARADE

Lucifer, Lucretia And The Radio All Trouble The Movie Makers

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

THE Faustian legend appears to have an irresistible attraction for both great and lesser minds and I'm afraid it is one of the lesser minds that has taken hold of it in "Alias Nick Beal." Certainly the current version of the legend doesn't compare in any sense with "The Devil and Daniel Webster" which took the same theme several years ago and treated it with great liveliness and interest. "The Devil and Daniel Webster" of course had Walter Huston impersonating Lucifer and Mr. Huston's wry and supple face, which was capable of suggesting every sort of disturbing infamy, didn't need the special assistance of an orchestra presumably tuned in direct from Hell. "Alias Nick Beal" has Ray Milland in the title role and it takes very special orchestral blasts to jolt you into even a mild state of credulity about his particular mission on earth.

Nick Beal's assignment it seemed was to corrupt a gangbusting prosecutor (Thomas Mitchell), who once made the mistake of announcing publicly that he would give his soul for the conviction of a certain civic crook. Nick Beal promptly materializes to close the deal and the prosecutor is soon headed straight for the governorship, to be followed in due course by perdition. Audrey Totter is the rather damaged Marguerite playing opposite the current Faustus. Nick Beal picks her off the street and by the time she has combed her hair and dressed herself up in a black tailleur of the Devil's own choosing her downfall and her victim's are pretty well indicated.

These proceedings were meant to create considerable *malaise* in the audience and if they failed it wasn't because the strength has completely ebbed from the old legend. A rather special engagement of the supernatural is necessary to revive it however, and Ray Milland wasn't quite up to the assignment. He seemed glum rather than sinister and never unholy for a single moment. Hoofs, horns and a tail don't accommodate themselves very well to modern dress but *something* infernal should be indicated if an actor is to convince us that he is Beelzebub in person.

A NUMBER of recent films, including "The Hucksters" and "A Letter to Three Wives" seem to hint that the real troublemaker let loose on the modern world is the radio sponsor. It's hard to account for this suddenly unneighborly attitude since screen and radio have got along reasonably well heretofore, sharing their mass-audiences and borrowing jokes and talent over the back fence. Possibly the screen has just grown short of handy targets and so has taken to shying rocks through the next-door window.

The latest film-exploitation of radio is "My Dream is Yours" and since it it a Warner musical it doesn't take its theme too seriously. There are a few mild cracks at sponsors and the picture takes note of the emotional stresses of radio which tends to drive people to hysteria and, in extreme cases, to dipsomania. Eve Arden, Jack Carson and Adolphe Menjou are all in the cast and with a little help from the dialogue might have made the picture very sharp and funny. However the film prefers to concentrate on the troubles of a blonde disc jockey (Doris Day) who is induced to try her luck with the networks and suffers as much as her natural cheerfulness permits from unrequited love and unrecognized talent.

Donna Grescoe, Winnipeg-born violin virtuoso, who will be the guest star at Toronto Prom on June 2nd.

The newcomer Doris Day is no great screen beauty but she is a likable girl with a grin pinned from ear to ear. She has the bounce and energy of the early Ginger Rogers but shows little promise at the present stage of acquiring Ginger's later edge. Meanwhile she is natural material for Warner musicals which specialize in bounce and energy and shy away from edge even when the material invites it.

ALL through the early part of "Bride of Vengeance" I found myself missing a vital presence which certainly belonged in that particular setting. About half - way through I realized that what the film needed was Mae West. Even within the dreadful limits of the script Mae West would have discovered a way of suggesting that Lucrezia Borgia didn't achieve her position in history by wearing provocative hats; and also that if there were any assassinations going on in the Palace Lucrezia would be in on them, at the very least in the role of consultant. Mae mightn't have been any Lucrezia but she would at least have stuck out in the film and that in itself would have related her to a figure with a talent for the conspicuous in history.

As it is we have Paulette Goddard as Lucrezia, MacDonald Carey as Cesare Borgia and John Lund as the Duke of Ferrara. Paulette Goddard is Paulette Goddard in the *haute couture* of the late Fifteenth Century. Neither she nor MacDonald Carey nor John Lund display any great distinction or even any great interest in their roles and under the circumstances you can hardly blame them.

SWIFT REVIEW

TULSA. Technicolor spectacle, with Susan Hayward as an early Tulsa oil promoter. The film's moral is that money isn't everything but it takes at least two million dollars' worth of production to prove it.

GUINEA PIG. English film describing the introduction of a proletarian school boy into one of England's more exclusive public schools. Conventionally handled, it is perhaps more interesting sociologically than cinematically. With Richard Attenborough, Bernard Miles.

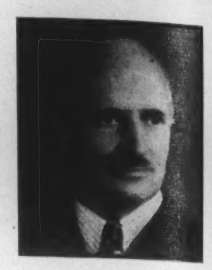
TAKE ME OUT TO THE BALL GAME. Musical film combining the talents of Gene Kelley, Frank Sinatra and Esther Williams. The plot is foolish enough to be endearing.

QUARTET. Four unrelated stories by Somerset Maugham. They are excellently acted by an English cast, but Mr. Maugham is still much livelier to read than to watch.

Chadwick's Elgar

By WINIFRED E. WILSON

MONTREAL audiences are being treated to two spring concerts in which the Montreal Elgar Choir figure. Best known for his close association with this body of singers, B. E. Chadwick is the busy man who accomplishes all the difficult training, while each season a famous Sir Thomas Beecham, or Dr. Wilfrid Pelletier comes along, conducts the well-prepared choir, creates a sensation, and reaps all the honors. On April 5 he himself conducted; on May 25 Felix Weiner of New York will take over the baton.



B. E. CHADWICK

Of recent years a number of Montreal's finest musical events can be attributed to Mr. Chadwick. Under his direction Handel's "Messiah," Beethoven's "Missa Solemnis," Mozart's "Requiem," Brahms' "Requiem," Bach's "St. Matthew Passion," Mendelssohn's "Elijah," Elgar's "Dream of Gerontius," and other of the great classics have been rendered in such a way as to meet the approval of the most critical listener.

At an early age Berkley Chadwick was brought from his birthplace in Saint John, New Brunswick, to Montreal where, except for three short intervals, he has lived ever since. In 1898, while still in his teens, he took over his first organ charge, St. Simon's.

On returning from overseas in 1921 Mr. Chadwick started the Apollo Glee Club. Within a year the Elgar Women's Choir sprang up. In the autumn of '23 these combined to form the Montreal Elgar Choir, which has now given more than 60 performances.

Delights in Directing

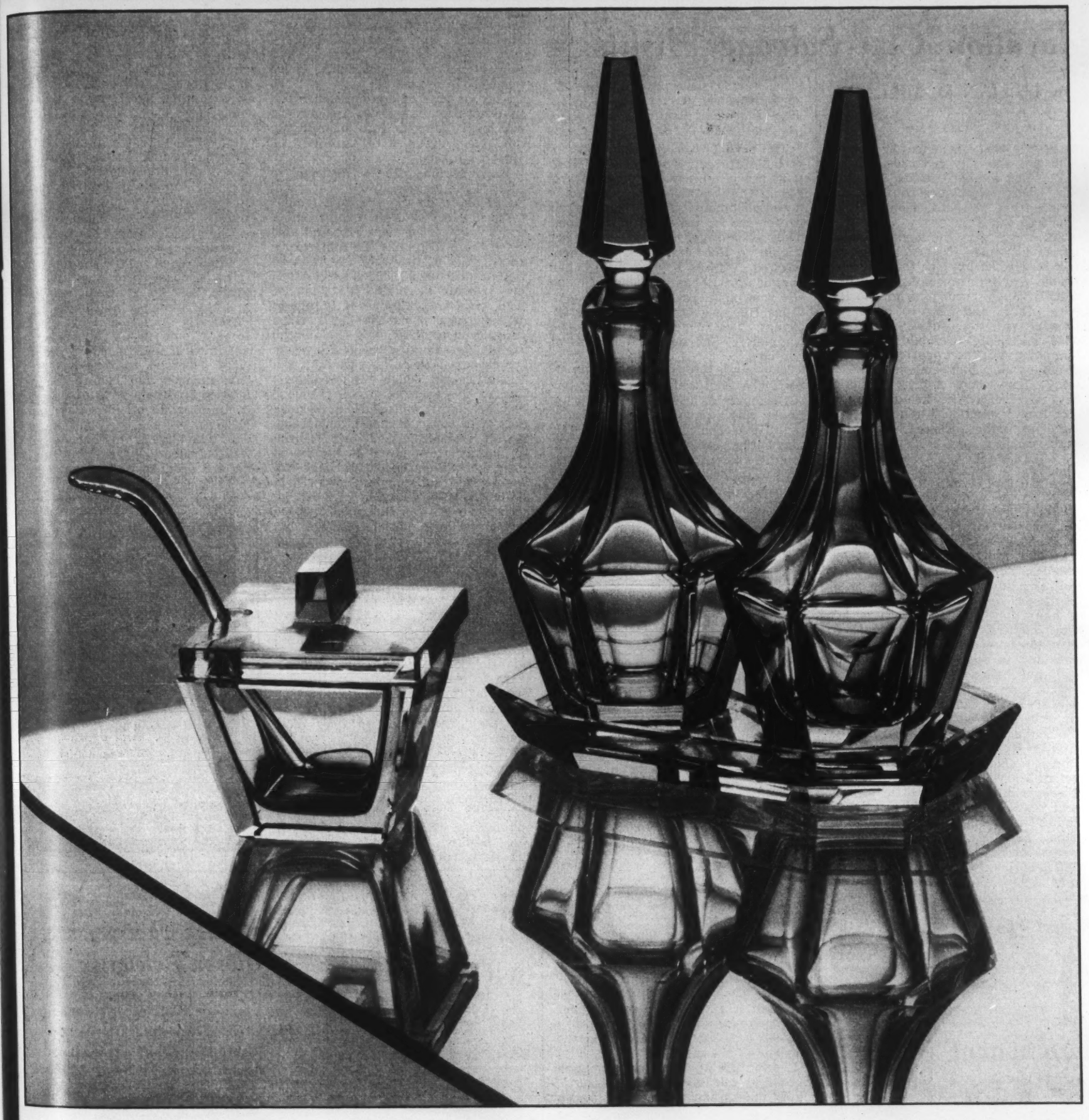
Erskine-American United Church Choir has for many years claimed a large part of Mr. Chadwick's time. He delights in directing these 25 voices in motets, masses, and oratorios. For the last ten Decembers a candle-light carol service has been held, and he has given a number of lectures on carols, illustrated by this choir. Their undertaking with the most lasting and far-reaching results was making records for the United Church of Canada's mission field in Angola, Portuguese West Africa. While Miss Millicent Howse was on furlough in Canada she taught the native Umbundu words of four of our hymns to the choir. Recordings were made at the R.C.A. Victor plant in Montreal.

Berkley Chadwick has taught music in Lower Canada College, was organist in Temple Emanuel from '39 to '45, has trained the girls of Trafalgar School, and for 14 years led both the choir and the rhythm band of The School for Crippled Children. All his organizations entered in the Quebec Music Competition Festivals have won awards; the Crippled Children *always* received a trophy. Once the Erskine-American and Elgar Choirs were obliged to try off for the Sir Charles Lindsay trophy.

He has frequently conducted massed choirs. Last summer at the Salvation Army concert there were 1500 voices. From '38 to '46 he prepared the Elgar Choir for the Montreal Festivals, sometimes held in Montreal proper, sometimes at St. Laurent. He has collaborated with Pelletier, Ormandy, Emil Cooper, MacMillan, Naylor, Beecham, Lazar, and Weiner.

Before Christmas '48, as part of the Casavant Society's winter program, the Montreal Elgar Choir of 150 voices was heard in a most inspiring rendering of Handel's "Messiah," conducted by B. E. Chadwick and accompanied on the organ by Kenneth Meek. The big Notre Dame Church was filled to the doors.

Mr. Chadwick has rehearsed the Elgar Choir for an all Bloch program to be given in Plateau Hall in May under the auspices of the Montreal Jewish Music Forum, when Felix Weiner will conduct. The principal work will be Ernest Bloch's Sacred Service, Abodath Hakodesh.



—Czechoslovak Glass Export Co. Ltd., Prague

The Second International Trade Fair . . . Canada's display window of the world's manufactured goods, will show everything from locomotives to fine glass when it opens May 30 in the Canadian National Exhibition buildings, Toronto. The mayonnaise dish and oil and vinegar cruets, from the exhibit of Czechoslovakian glass, are in the contemporary style which gives full expression to the brilliance of the medium.

WORLD OF WOMEN

BERNICE COFFEY, *Editor*

ART OF LIVING

Tailor-Made Education Can Salvage Misfits

By LILLIAN D. MILLAR

JOHN, a tall gangling boy of 16, in Grade IX, was the bane of his teacher's life. He was poor in his studies. He was rude. He was a show-off. He constantly broke school rules. The school felt that he might have reached the limit of his intellectual capacity and that perhaps he might be better off out of school and at work. But before making any move he was sent to have an intelligence test.

To everyone's astonishment—and to John's delight—it was discovered that instead of being slow John was of very superior general intelligence. He had strong business tendencies and qualities of leadership. Evidently he had not succeeded in his studies because his interest had never been challenged. He had not become a leader in sports because he had a heart condition which barred him from strenuous exercise. But once his interest was spurred and when his curriculum was changed to give emphasis to business subjects, he was no longer a problem boy. He immediately set to work and he even got a tutor to help him to catch up with his studies.

Whole Nature

But John is one of the few lucky ones who have had scientific help to get them on the right track. Each year thousands of Canadian boys and girls leave school and become misfits in society or become delinquents or charges upon the state just because they are not getting the kind of guidance and training they need. Many others may never be seriously maladjusted but they will not develop their full powers nor become the stable, useful citizens they might, because their emotional disturbances or wrong attitudes are not being recognized and corrected now while they are young.

The home, the community, the church and the school all have a profound influence upon the child and all have a responsibility to work together to provide a suitable environment for him. But the school appears to be the best place to have people who are specially trained to understand his complex needs, to guide him when he becomes confused and to see that he gets scientific care when he needs it.

Education, says the mental hygienist, should guide the development of the whole nature of the child. It should teach him to understand himself. It should train him how to live with others and how to meet and to deal with the ordinary problems of everyday life. It should develop in him a sense of the importance of self discipline and independent responsibility. The school which graduates boys and girls who are lacking in social and emotional maturity has failed no matter how high its scholastic standing may be.

One Out of Ten

With a few exceptions our schools are not training our boys and girls in the business of living. It has been estimated that about one out of ten school children are suffering from mental disturbances. Yet only a small fraction of these are getting the kind of help they need. The others are being neglected and will remain so until teachers are taught to appreciate and to recognize symptoms of beginning maladjustment in children and to deal with common types of mental health problems. Teachers can and should be mental hygienists.

When a trained teacher and the parents work together, usually a child's maladjustment can be corrected. Mary was an awkward, self-conscious and unhappy little girl of eight years. She was backward in her studies and she took no part in school activities. A clinical study showed that Mary was normal mentally. It was found that she came from an average home. She had an older sister—who was inclined to boss Mary—who was much prettier, who learned more easily and who was the parents' favorite. Mary on the other hand was always in trouble at home. She was always breaking things and she was constantly whining.

The parents were persuaded to try to build up Mary's self esteem. They paid less attention to her awkwardness. They praised her for any accomplishment. They made their preference for the sister less obvious. They encouraged her to invite her friends to the home. This treatment worked. Within a year Mary had caught up with her school work and she was participating in school activities. Her awkwardness was less apparent. The whining had stopped completely. She now had friends of her own.

The tough guy, the bully, may be merely a confused or unhappy boy suffering from a sense of inferiority. Bobby was a chunky, lively, friendly lad. His school work was satisfactory but he was always in trouble. He fought anyone at any opportunity. On several occasions he attacked and injured other children, once with a knife. The school was at a loss to know how to handle the situation and feared that he was not responsible for his actions. So he was sent to have a test.

These clinical tests revealed that Bobby had average general intelligence. He was normal on all points except one. He was quite below average in his sense of personal worth and sense of personal freedom, and it was evident that he was trying to compensate for this lack by being over-aggressive. It was found that Bobby came from a good middle-class home. But he was held in tight control by his father with rigid, military discipline. His mother used Bobby's misdemeanors as one of her main topics of conversation and the poor fellow was constantly compared to an older brother who never got into trouble.

Useful Channels

The parents were encouraged to provide as many outlets as possible for this very active boy. They started by sending him for ten days to a supervised boys' camp. They stopped commenting on his behavior. They no longer compared him to his older brother. They praised him when he did good work. This encouragement and understanding soon brought a change and Bobby no longer is the bad boy of his class.

If scientific and sympathetic guidance had not been available, it is likely that Mary would have grown into a confused, inefficient woman and perhaps have become a financial burden to her family or the state. Now she is on the way to being a happy, well-adjusted, self-reliant person. Now that John has been set on the right track, in all probability he will become one of Canada's business leaders. Bobby already was on the road to delinquency and perhaps to crime. Now he will be watched and his bounding energies will be guided into useful channels and the chances are that he will become a forceful, useful citizen.

Not only are we failing to give confused, unhappy school children the kind of attention they need, but our existing teaching methods are a menace to the mental health of many pupils. Our lock-up system of education, in which we attempt to make forty or more children of widely varying abilities all learn the same things at the same rate of progress, is a direct cause of many pupils—of all degrees of intelligence—becoming maladjusted or anti-social.

Sense of Inadequacy

It is estimated that at least 225,000 Canadian school children are too slow to profit by the normal classroom instruction. This would average probably three or four in each classroom. When these pupils are forced through the regular mill of learning they are being constantly prodded to do work which is beyond their powers. Of course they fail and soon they find themselves among children younger and smaller than they. They feel conspicuous. Often the other pupils make fun of them. They become confused and unhappy and feel that they are failures. This sense of inadequacy further retards their progress and sooner or later it is likely to cause trouble. In some it may lead to apathy or lack of emotional control. In others it may breed resentment which may take the form of bullying, vandalism, defiance of authority or anti-social acts.

Many people criticize the trend to educate the masses. "Who," they ask, "is going to do the so-called menial tasks if everyone gets a high school education?" If we recognize and also teach them to realize the importance and dignity of the work they can do well, and if our 225,000 slow children are trained to make best use of their gifts and if they are taught to develop good social habits, a large percentage of them will find happy useful lives doing many tasks which are essential to our social and economic life but which are not attractive to the average person because they are too monotonous or because they offer too little mental challenge. Robert Saunders, ex-mayor of Toronto, immediately gave a dignity to their work when he put garbage collectors into uniform and gave them spotless white trucks bearing an inscription with this thought, "We are trying to keep Toronto clean and beautiful. Won't you also do your part?"

The Gifted Child

In special classes across the Dominion some 8,000 slow pupils are taught by teachers with special qualifications and training. Many learn to read and write and to progress up to a certain point in other academic studies. They learn also to use their hands and to take their place in society.

"We believe," says Miss Grace Mackenzie, principal of one of these schools, the Rebecca M. Church school in Toronto, that our girls can be taught to fill a useful place in the community. We teach them good work habits, self-control and how to get along with people. Our chief object is to make them good citizens. One day," she went on, "when everyone was talking about the Royal Wedding, 10-year-old Peggy blurted out, 'My pop says all that sort of stuff is bunk'. That was my opportunity to explain to them how much it means to them personally to live in a country like Canada and to belong to the Commonwealth. The next day Peggy came to me, 'Have you that stuff about Canada and the Commonwealth written down?' she asked. 'My Pop wants to read it'. As a result Pop got up at 5 a.m. to listen to the Royal Wedding and said later that he wouldn't have missed it."

Our gifted children also get a poor deal under our existing educational system. When a child is bright usually he is merely promoted to a higher grade. Soon he is among pupils who are older, bigger and more mature physically than he is. He is too small to take part in the sports and too young to fit into the social life of the class. He feels that he is different, that he does not belong. This may lead to frustration, to an inferiority complex or to other maladjustment. He may become one of those clever ones who have brains but no common sense. Instead of becoming the leaders we need so badly, too many of

BRAIN-TEASER

A Royal Entertainment

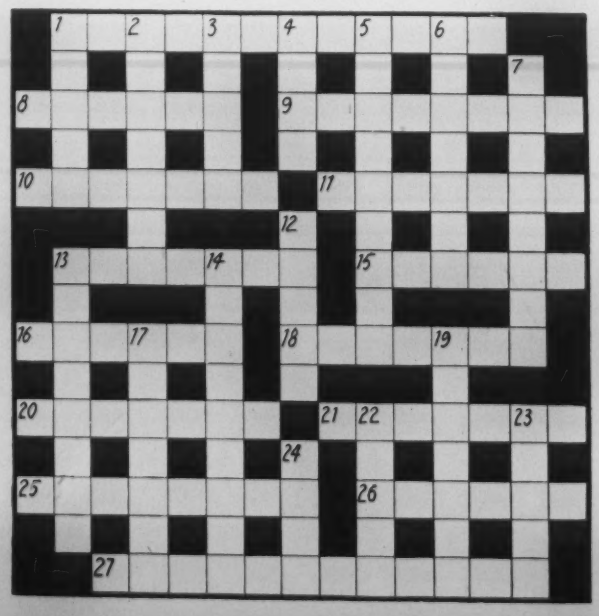
By LOUIS and DOROTHY CRERAR

ACROSS

1. 1837-1901. (9, 3)
8. Sir Roger de Coverley figured in 19's. (6)
9. No! I am in Natal for this holiday. (8)
10. He may be fleet of foot, but who wants his foot? (7)
11. Famous Dean makes a hit going after the devil. (7)
13. If late, Eve will come round and give you a lift. (7)
15. Sweetie-pies? (6)
16. The M.C. on a Canadian general is taken off for nothing. (6)
18. I tan unevenly beside a small heater. (7)
20. Was he the sort to study his wife's companion? (7)
21. Canadian Royal City. (7)
25. Story tellers. (8)
26. Antiseptic Sir Joseph. (6)
27. and 2 down. He's not Scottish like his namesake but Edinburgh's in his blood. (6, 6, 7)

DOWN

1. Canada's royal one is ten years old. (5)
2. See 27.
3. Briefly a Canadian province skirts the attack. (5)
4. Their keepers wouldn't be likely to keep one out. (4)
5. See 12.
6. Gee! The cartoonist takes a mixed drink with 18 results. (7)
7. Charley's aunt? (8)
12. and 5. Was the Queen deploring the absence of a court jester? (2, 3, 3, 6)
13. An egotist is of himself. (8)
14. "In the posteriors of this day, which the rude multitude call the . . . . . ". (Shakespeare) (9)
17. Heil-land laddies. (7)
19. The "soul" of "The Spectator", 1711. (7)
22. Were these papers of Samuel Johnson written when he had time on his hands? (5)
23. Corporation spreading to excess. (5)
24. The British Isles without Ireland. (4)



Solution for Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1. Cumbersome
6. Odin
10. Ailment
11. Tripped
12. Treats
13. Because
16. Retrace
17. Horatio
18. Oddment
21. Offices
24. Rostrum
25. Troupe
28. Armenia
29. Meat pie
30. Song
31. Stalemates

DOWN

1. Chatterbox
2. Mildest
3. Electra
4. Sate
5. Motherhood
7. Deposit
8. Node
9. Mid-air
14. Restaurant
15. Roisterers
19. Doorman
20. Eating
22. Forearm
23. Crumpet
26. Laps 27. Emil (55)

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So easy—just spray LARVEX on garment and hang in its usual place. No odor. No bothersome wrapping or packing away. Dry cleaning does not remove LARVEX protection. Washing does *but dry cleaning does not!* Tests show moth worms actually commit suicide by starvation rather than eat anything treated with LARVEX. Only 83¢ for 16 ozs., $1.29 for 32 ozs.
LARVEX
Largest Selling MOTH PROOFER

our brightest students become freaks or neurotics.

In Canada we have about 20,000 school children who are so bright that they should be separated from the remainder if they are to develop into the leaders which nature intends them to be. For a gifted child the curriculum should be greatly enriched. His special gifts need to be discovered and developed. If he is going to make the best use of his unusual talents, great care should be taken to see that he develops physically and that he is taught to cope with such ordinary everyday things as personal appearance and his own personal needs. Above all he should be taught to take his proper place in society, to understand people and how to get along with them. Many gifted children are unable to remain in school because their parents cannot provide for them. A system of scholarships should be established so that those in need of financial assistance are able to continue their studies.

Not only slow and bright children but handicapped ones need special attention if they are to make their best contribution to society. Blind children are cared for in special schools across the Dominion but we need more schools for crippled children. Of the 200,000 children who are hard of hearing, only a few hundreds get special attention. As the intelligence of most of them is normal, these children could become excellent citizens if they were given a little more care and a few special privileges.

Of course all this would cost money. Most leading educators are well aware of the deficiencies in our existing system but so far they have not been able to do a great deal to improve conditions because of the shortage of funds. It is our responsibility to see that Canadian children have the guidance and care they need, for in the final analysis it is public opinion which controls the amount of money which is spent for education. Surely we Canadians are not so blind that we cannot see that whatever we spend to help our children to become happy, efficient, stable and fully-productive citizens is the best investment we can make.

SUMMER GUESTS

Hostess' Rebellion

By NANCY CLEAVER

"PLEASE don't come!"

Yes, that is the vacation slogan which I have adopted for overnight guests this summer. It may sound inhospitable, even rude, but believe me, I've not picked on it in a hurry! It is at least sincere and I think it is fundamentally sound.

We live at the hub of one of Canada's loveliest holiday areas conspicuous for its lakes and fishing streams. The hotels, resorts, overnight cabins and camps are crowded with "paying guests" and the homes of the people, rich and poor, are filled with the other kind of transients!

For several autumns I've listened to vivid descriptions of summer visitors from homemakers who have been quite frank. Here are four true stories, two of homes which continued to put out the "Welcome" mat to all comers and two who, in desperation, decided they just had to adopt a more realistic policy toward summer visitors.

Mrs. A. has raised a family of three sons and a daughter who are now all living in other cities. There are eight grandchildren, and "visiting grandma" is the picture of a happy holiday in the minds of those eight stirring youngsters. The mothers and fathers are delighted with the "open house" which Mrs. A. keeps for all her relatives. They are considerate enough not to descend on her all at the same time (the dear little cousins would fight—and there would not be room for all of them to sleep).

Loved Company

During July and August last summer, Mrs. A. actually had only *five* whole days without guests. She *loved* having company—but the first week in September in the middle of the night Mr. A. had to call a doctor. His wife's heart attack put her in bed for two months. When she began to get around again, Mr. A. remarked, "I hate to admit it—but too much company did mother in!"

Mrs. B. is a young wife of an ambitious head of a business firm. Her husband had worked several places not far from here before he was promoted to his present job. They were expecting a "blessed event" early in October. Usually they go away for a vacation, but last summer the doctor advised Mrs. B. to "take things easy and a rest at home."

The doctor's advice was excellent—but a perfect stream of business acquaintances, folk who had known them in other places and relatives all beat a path to her door.

Now Mrs. B. is a marvellous cook—and last summer she had ample opportunity to use her famous recipes—(double quantity). Her condition did not seem to discourage her guests from arriving, although they admonished her, "Be careful, and don't overdo."

The effect of so much company was apparent to her doctor when she went for her routine "check-up." He promptly ended her round of entertaining by putting her to bed in the hospital.

Mrs. C. and the D. home took a different course about summer visitors—similar in principle to the policy I've adopted, "Please don't come!" They didn't say it as baldly as all that, but they did do something about the influx of guests.

Mrs. C., like Mrs. A., is a grandmother. Only in her case the youngest daughter is at home while the other four children are all married, three with youngsters of their own. The C.'s have a cottage on the lakeshore.

When their family were small Mrs. C. was full of vigor and the cottage seemed large enough. But in recent summers, the noise and stir of the visiting grandchildren have made it increasingly difficult for Mrs. C. to get the rest she must have in a cottage where there are no soundproof rooms.

Paying Guests

The C's fortunately had a deep, well wooded lakeshore lot. They solved the vacation problem by building a small cottage with two bedrooms, a dining-livingroom and kitchen, and furnishing it simply.

At Christmas time they explained this project to the family. They suggested that the four married children arrange among themselves which of the two weeks, early or late July or August, they wished to rent the new cottage (at a reduction from the usual cottage rate in the district). If they didn't want to rent, that was fine. They knew they would have no difficulty in finding tenants.

This scheme is working so well for everyone concerned that it has much to recommend it. Eventually the C's will recover in rent their outlay on the cabin. What is more important this cabin is saving Mrs. C's nerves and strength. It is promoting family unity through mutually satisfying vacation times for grandparents, parents and children.

In the D. household late last Spring Mrs. D. had a stroke. By "Old Home Week" in August she was still in bed. But that made no difference to the two second cousins (maiden ladies) who arrived on their doorstep uninvited and unexpected.

They Recovered

They had come to renew acquaintances and enjoy the festivities. Miss D., the daughter, gave them a hearty breakfast, and made up her mind to deal honestly with her visitors. She obtained a reluctant consent from her father to cooperate. When the breakfast was over, Mr. D. handed the guests a paper, saying courteously, but firmly:

"My daughter is worn out with working and nursing her mother. We're sorry we can't invite you to stay longer—but here are the names and phone numbers of three good tourist homes we can recommend. Call them at once and you may find a vacancy for the week."

This honest and direct method of solving their problem quite took their guests' breath away. But they recovered—indeed they had the time of their lives—(at a tourist home!) At the end of the week they called back at the D's with a bouquet for the patient and enthusiastically told about the charming people they had met and the good times they had had.

Now, which policy is better—"Hospitality Unlimited" or "Guests on Definite Terms"? I'll admit the latter course demands clear thinking and quiet courage. A crisis, such as Mrs. D.'s sickness must sometimes precipitate it. But sincerity was so successful in this particular case that the D.'s wish they had taken the firm line with uninvited visitors long ago.

The old pattern of "dropping in on" relatives and friends at vacation time for several days was based on the tacit understanding that the visit would likely be returned in the not too distant future. In the days when household help was plentiful (and not very expensive) and when homes were not so crowded as they are now, overnight guests were often a pleasure. Today, in the great majority of households, they are nothing short of an imposition. This is particularly true if the head of the house is "on the job" in hot weather and there are children or old folk in the home.

Social Hypocrisy

I'm sick of the current hypocrisy of welcoming guests with assumed warmth and underneath rebelling or "martyring" about this infliction in vacation time. Isn't that what it amounts to? Be honest now! The last few summers did you not sigh with relief when your guests finally departed?

When we bought a cottage a year ago, my husband and I agreed that we would not have overnight accommodation for any guests who "drop in to see us." They are welcome to stay for a meal—or even two—(but they will hardly have the nerve to turn up for breakfast!) When the sun goes down and our children have to be put to bed—we'll bid goodbye to our visitors.

Next winter when my husband is in their city, he'll stay at a hotel. When I visit their home town—but I won't! Visiting with youngsters is *no* holiday for a mother—neither is cottaging with guests of uncertain duration. I feel I have ample reason for my campaign for a new deal for homemakers during the summer months. How about it? Will you join me in a united front toward vacation guests which will banish "Holiday Hangovers"—for hostesses?

• •

PETUNIAS ALONG A FENCE

LITTLE pink flowers along a fence
Gazing over,
Throwing pink kisses
To a vagrant lover!

Yielding of her sweets, a girl
Asks for each a dole.
You within a single kiss
Render all your soul.

In return you do not beg
Alms to help you live.
Light as air each slender form
Yet my Love you give,

Joy that only strong hearts bear,
To delight a man,
Wide you part your petal-cup,
Kiss him all you can.

When upon his way he goes,
As you know he will,
Flinging you his secret smile,
To a distant hill

High against the heaven's blue
Where his feet aspire—
Gaily from your bank of earth
Kiss to his desire.

Little pink flowers along a fence
Gazing over,
Throwing pink kisses
To a vagrant lover.

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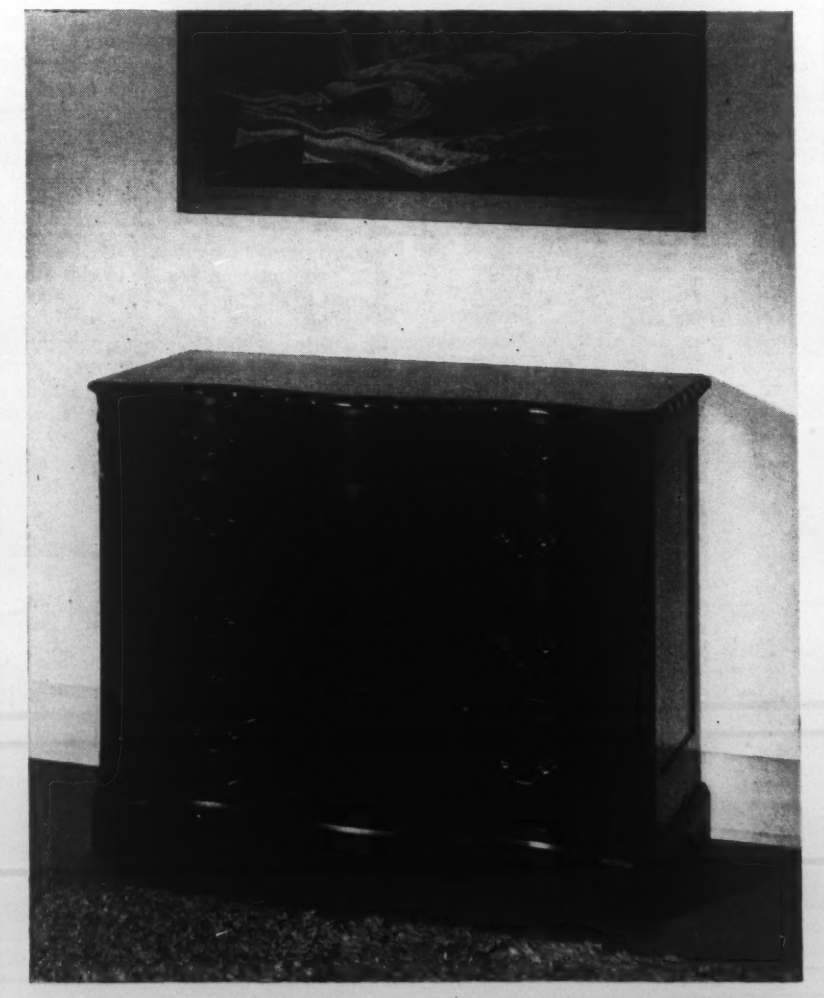

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ART OF LIVING

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By LILLIAN D. MILLAR

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When a trained teacher and the parents work together, usually a child's maladjustment can be corrected. Mary was an awkward, self-conscious and unhappy little girl of eight years. She was backward in her studies and she took no part in school activities. A clinical study showed that Mary was normal mentally. It was found that she came from an average home. She had an older sister—who was inclined to boss Mary—who was much prettier, who learned more easily and who was the parents' favorite. Mary on the other hand was always in trouble at home. She was always breaking things and she was constantly whining.

The parents were persuaded to try to build up Mary's self esteem. They paid less attention to her awkwardness. They praised her for any accomplishment. They made their preference for the sister less obvious. They encouraged her to invite her friends to the home. This treatment worked. Within a year Mary had caught up with her school work and she was participating in school activities. Her awkwardness was less apparent. The whining had stopped completely. She now had friends of her own.

The tough guy, the bully, may be merely a confused or unhappy boy suffering from a sense of inferiority. Bobby was a chunky, lively, friendly lad. His school work was satisfactory but he was always in trouble. He fought anyone at any opportunity. On several occasions he attacked and injured other children, once with a knife. The school was at a loss to know how to handle the situation and feared that he was not responsible for his actions. So he was sent to have a test.

These clinical tests revealed that Bobby had average general intelligence. He was normal on all points except one. He was quite below average in his sense of personal worth and sense of personal freedom, and it was evident that he was trying to compensate for this lack by being over-aggressive. It was found that Bobby came from a good middle-class home. But he was held in tight control by his father with rigid, military discipline. His mother used Bobby's misdemeanors as one of her main topics of conversation and the poor fellow was constantly compared to an older brother who never got into trouble.

Useful Channels

The parents were encouraged to provide as many outlets as possible for this very active boy. They started by sending him for ten days to a supervised boys' camp. They stopped commenting on his behavior. They no longer compared him to his older brother. They praised him when he did good work. This encouragement and understanding soon brought a change and Bobby no longer is the bad boy of his class.

If scientific and sympathetic guidance had not been available, it is likely that Mary would have grown into a confused, inefficient woman and perhaps have become a financial burden to her family or the state. Now she is on the way to being a happy, well-adjusted, self-reliant person. Now that John has been set on the right track, in all probability he will become one of Canada's business leaders. Bobby already was on the road to delinquency and perhaps to crime. Now he will be watched and his bounding energies will be guided into useful channels and the chances are that he will become a forceful, useful citizen.

Not only are we failing to give confused, unhappy school children the kind of attention they need, but our existing teaching methods are a menace to the mental health of many pupils. Our lock-up system of education, in which we attempt to make forty or more children of widely varying abilities all learn the same things at the same rate of progress, is a direct cause of many pupils—of all degrees of intelligence—becoming maladjusted or anti-social.

Sense of Inadequacy

It is estimated that at least 225,000 Canadian school children are too slow to profit by the normal classroom instruction. This would average probably three or four in each classroom. When these pupils are forced through the regular mill of learning they are being constantly prodded to do work which is beyond their powers. Of course they fail and soon they find themselves among children younger and smaller than they. They feel conspicuous. Often the other pupils make fun of them. They become confused and unhappy and feel that they are failures. This sense of inadequacy further retards their progress and sooner or later it is likely to cause trouble. In some it may lead to apathy or lack of emotional control. In others it may breed resentment which may take the form of bullying, vandalism, defiance of authority or anti-social acts.

Many people criticize the trend to educate the masses. "Who," they ask, "is going to do the so-called menial tasks if everyone gets a high school education?" If we recognize and also teach them to realize the importance and dignity of the work they can do well, and if our 225,000 slow children are trained to make best use of their gifts and if they are taught to develop good social habits, a large percentage of them will find happy useful lives doing many tasks which are essential to our social and economic life but which are not attractive to the average person because they are too monotonous or because they offer too little mental challenge. Robert Saunders, ex-mayor of Toronto, immediately gave a dignity to their work when he put garbage collectors into uniform and gave them spotless white trucks bearing an inscription with this thought, "We are trying to keep Toronto clean and beautiful. Won't you also do your part?"

The Gifted Child

In special classes across the Dominion some 8,000 slow pupils are taught by teachers with special qualifications and training. Many learn to read and write and to progress up to a certain point in other academic studies. They learn also to use their hands and to take their place in society.

"We believe," says Miss Grace Mackenzie, principal of one of these schools, the Rebecca M. Church school in Toronto, that our girls can be taught to fill a useful place in the community. We teach them good work habits, self-control and how to get along with people. Our chief object is to make them good citizens. One day," she went on, "when everyone was talking about the Royal Wedding, 10-year-old Peggy blurted out, 'My pop says all that sort of stuff is bunk'. That was my opportunity to explain to them how much it means to them personally to live in a country like Canada and to belong to the Commonwealth. The next day Peggy came to me, 'Have you that stuff about Canada and the Commonwealth written down?' she asked. 'My Pop wants to read it'. As a result Pop got up at 5 a.m. to listen to the Royal Wedding and said later that he wouldn't have missed it."

Our gifted children also get a poor deal under our existing educational system. When a child is bright usually he is merely promoted to a higher grade. Soon he is among pupils who are older, bigger and more mature physically than he is. He is too small to take part in the sports and too young to fit into the social life of the class. He feels that he is different, that he does not belong. This may lead to frustration, to an inferiority complex or to other maladjustment. He may become one of those clever ones who have brains but no common sense. Instead of becoming the leaders we need so badly, too many of

BRAIN-TEASER

A Royal Entertainment

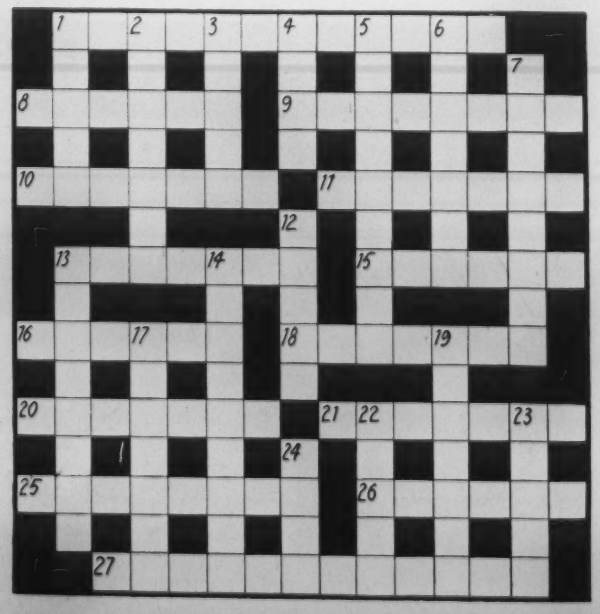
By LOUIS and DOROTHY CRERAR

ACROSS

1. 1837-1901. (9, 3)
8. Sir Roger de Coverley figured in 19's. (6)
9. No! I am in Natal for this holiday. (8)
10. He may be fleet of foot, but who wants his foot? (7)
11. Famous Dean makes a hit going after the devil. (7)
13. If late, Eve will come round and give you a lift. (7)
15. Sweetie-pies? (6)
16. The M.C. on a Canadian general is taken off for nothing. (6)
18. I tan unevenly beside a small heater. (7)
20. Was he the sort to study his wife's companion? (7)
21. Canadian Royal City. (7)
25. Story tellers. (8)
26. Antiseptic Sir Joseph. (6)
27 and 2 down. He's not Scottish like his namesake but Edinburgh's in his blood. (6, 6, 7)

DOWN

1. Canada's royal one is ten years old. (5)
2. See 27.
3. Briefly a Canadian province skirts the attack. (5)
4. Their keepers wouldn't be likely to keep one out. (4)
5. See 12.
6. Gee! The cartoonist takes a mixed drink with 18 results. (7)
7. Charley's aunt? (8)
12 and 5. Was the Queen deploring the absence of a court jester? (2, 3, 3, 6)
13. An egotist is of himself. (8)
14. "In the posteriors of this day, which the rude multitude call the . . . . . ". (Shakespeare) (9)
17. Heil-land laddies. (7)
19. The "soul" of "The Spectator", 1711. (7)
22. Were these papers of Samuel Johnson written when he had time on his hands? (5)
23. Corporation spreading to excess. (5)
24. The British Isles without Ireland. (4)



Solution for Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1. Cumbersome
6. Odin
10. Ailment
11. Tripped
12. Treats
13. Because
16. Retrace
17. Horatio
18. Oddment
21. Offices
24. Rostrum
25. Troupe
28. Armenia
29. Meat pie
30. Song
31. Stalemates

DOWN

1. Chatterbox
2. Mildest
3. Electra
4. Sate
5. Motherhood
7. Deposit
8. Node
9. Mid-air
14. Restaurant
15. Roisterers
19. Doorman
20. Eating
22. Forearm
23. Crumpet
26. Laps 27. Emil (55)

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MOTH PROOF

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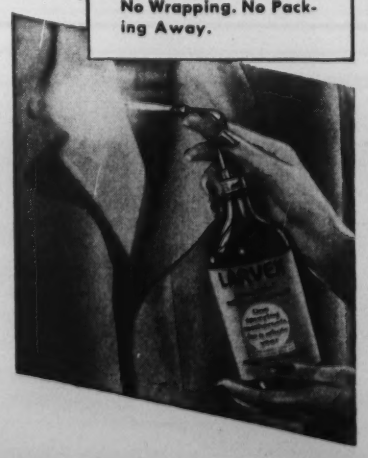

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our brightest students become freaks or neurotics.

In Canada we have about 20,000 school children who are so bright that they should be separated from the remainder if they are to develop into the leaders which nature intends them to be. For a gifted child the curriculum should be greatly enriched. His special gifts need to be discovered and developed. If he is going to make the best use of his unusual talents, great care should be taken to see that he develops physically and that he is taught to cope with such ordinary everyday things as personal appearance and his own personal needs. Above all he should be taught to take his proper place in society, to understand people and how to get along with them. Many gifted children are unable to remain in school because their parents cannot provide for them. A system of scholarships should be established so that those in need of financial assistance are able to continue their studies.

Not only slow and bright children but handicapped ones need special attention if they are to make their best contribution to society. Blind children are cared for in special schools across the Dominion but we need more schools for crippled children. Of the 200,000 children who are hard of hearing, only a few hundreds get special attention. As the intelligence of most of them is normal, these children could become excellent citizens if they were given a little more care and a few special privileges.

Of course all this would cost money. Most leading educators are well aware of the deficiencies in our existing system but so far they have not been able to do a great deal to improve conditions because of the shortage of funds. It is our responsibility to see that Canadian children have the guidance and care they need, for in the final analysis it is public opinion which controls the amount of money which is spent for education. Surely we Canadians are not so blind that we cannot see that whatever we spend to help our children to become happy, efficient, stable and fully-productive citizens is the best investment we can make.

SUMMER GUESTS

Hostess' Rebellion

By NANCY CLEAVER

"PLEASE don't come!"

Yes, that is the vacation slogan which I have adopted for overnight guests this summer. It may sound inhospitable, even rude, but believe me, I've not picked on it in a hurry! It is at least sincere and I think it is fundamentally sound.

We live at the hub of one of Canada's loveliest holiday areas conspicuous for its lakes and fishing streams. The hotels, resorts, overnight cabins and camps are crowded with "paying guests" and the homes of the people, rich and poor, are filled with the other kind of transients!

For several autumns I've listened to vivid descriptions of summer visitors from homemakers who have been quite frank. Here are four true stories, two of homes which continued to put out the "Welcome" mat to all comers and two who, in desperation, decided they just had to adopt a more realistic policy toward summer visitors.

Mrs. A. has raised a family of three sons and a daughter who are now all living in other cities. There are eight grandchildren, and "visiting grandma" is the picture of a happy holiday in the minds of those eight stirring youngsters. The mothers and fathers are delighted with the "open house" which Mrs. A. keeps for all her relatives. They are considerate enough not to descend on her all at the same time (the dear little cousins would fight—and there would not be room for all of them to sleep).

Loved Company

During July and August last summer, Mrs. A. actually had only *five* whole days without guests. She *loved* having company—but the first week in September in the middle of the night Mr. A. had to call a doctor. His wife's heart attack put her in bed for two months. When she began to get around again, Mr. A. remarked, "I hate to admit it—but too much company did mother in!"

Mrs. B. is a young wife of an ambitious head of a business firm. Her husband had worked several places not far from here before he was promoted to his present job. They were expecting a "blessed event" early in October. Usually they go away for a vacation, but last summer the doctor advised Mrs. B. to "take things easy and a rest at home."

The doctor's advice was excellent—but a perfect stream of business acquaintances, folk who had known them in other places and relatives all beat a path to her door.

Now Mrs. B. is a marvellous cook—and last summer she had ample opportunity to use her famous recipes—(double quantity). Her condition did not seem to discourage her guests from arriving, although they admonished her, "Be careful, and don't overdo."

The effect of so much company was apparent to her doctor when she went for her routine "check-up." He promptly ended her round of entertaining by putting her to bed in the hospital.

Mrs. C. and the D. home took a different course about summer visitors—similar in principle to the policy I've adopted, "Please don't come!" They didn't say it as baldly as all that, but they did do something about the influx of guests.

Mrs. C., like Mrs. A., is a grandmother. Only in her case the youngest daughter is at home while the other four children are all married, three with youngsters of their own. The C.'s have a cottage on the lakeshore.

When their family were small Mrs. C. was full of vigor and the cottage seemed large enough. But in recent summers, the noise and stir of the visiting grandchildren have made it increasingly difficult for Mrs. C. to get the rest she must have in a cottage where there are no soundproof rooms.

Paying Guests

The C's fortunately had a deep, well wooded lakeshore lot. They solved the vacation problem by building a small cottage with two bedrooms, a dining-livingroom and kitchen, and furnishing it simply.

At Christmas time they explained this project to the family. They suggested that the four married children arrange among themselves which of the two weeks, early or late July or August, they wished to rent the new cottage (at a reduction from the usual cottage rate in the district). If they didn't want to rent, that was fine. They knew they would have no difficulty in finding tenants.

This scheme is working so well for everyone concerned that it has much to recommend it. Eventually the C's will recover in rent their outlay on the cabin. What is more important this cabin is saving Mrs. C's nerves and strength. It is promoting family unity through mutually satisfying vacation times for grandparents, parents and children.

In the D. household late last Spring Mrs. D. had a stroke. By "Old Home Week" in August she was still in bed. But that made no difference to the two second cousins (maiden ladies) who arrived on their doorstep uninvited and unexpected.

They Recovered

They had come to renew acquaintances and enjoy the festivities. Miss D., the daughter, gave them a hearty breakfast, and made up her mind to deal honestly with her visitors. She obtained a reluctant consent from her father to cooperate. When the breakfast was over, Mr. D. handed the guests a paper, saying courteously, but firmly:

"My daughter is worn out with working and nursing her mother. We're sorry we can't invite you to stay longer—but here are the names and phone numbers of three good tourist homes we can recommend. Call them at once and you may find a vacancy for the week."

This honest and direct method of solving their problem quite took their guests' breath away. But they recovered—indeed they had the time of their lives—(at a tourist home!) At the end of the week they called back at the D's with a bouquet for the patient and enthusiastically told about the charming people they had met and the good times they had had.

Now, which policy is better—"Hospitality Unlimited" or "Guests on Definite Terms"? I'll admit the latter course demands clear thinking and quiet courage. A crisis, such as Mrs. D.'s sickness must sometimes precipitate it. But sincerity was so successful in this particular case that the D.'s wish they had taken the firm line with uninvited visitors long ago.

The old pattern of "dropping in on" relatives and friends at vacation time for several days was based on the tacit understanding that the visit would likely be returned in the not too distant future. In the days when household help was plentiful (and not very expensive) and when homes were not so crowded as they are now, overnight guests were often a pleasure. Today, in the great majority of households, they are nothing short of an imposition. This is particularly true if the head of the house is "on the job" in hot weather and there are children or old folk in the home.

Social Hypocrisy

I'm sick of the current hypocrisy of welcoming guests with assumed warmth and underneath rebelling or "martyring" about this infliction in vacation time. Isn't that what it amounts to? Be honest now! The last few summers did you not sigh with relief when your guests finally departed?

When we bought a cottage a year ago, my husband and I agreed that we would not have overnight accommodation for any guests who "drop in to see us." They are welcome to stay for a meal—or even two—(but they will hardly have the nerve to turn up for breakfast!) When the sun goes down and our children have to be put to bed—we'll bid goodbye to our visitors.

Next winter when my husband is in their city, he'll stay at a hotel. When I visit their home town—but I won't! Visiting with youngsters is *no* holiday for a mother—neither is cottaging with guests of uncertain duration. I feel I have ample reason for my campaign for a new deal for homemakers during the summer months. How about it? Will you join me in a united front toward vacation guests which will banish "Holiday Hangovers"—for hostesses?

• •

PETUNIAS ALONG A FENCE

LITTLE pink flowers along a fence
Gazing over,
Throwing pink kisses
To a vagrant lover!

Yielding of her sweets, a girl
Asks for each a dole.
You within a single kiss
Render all your soul.

In return you do not beg
Alms to help you live.
Light as air each slender form
Yet my Love you give,

Joy that only strong hearts bear,
To delight a man,
Wide you part your petal-cup,
Kiss him all you can.

When upon his way he goes,
As you know he will,
Flinging you his secret smile,
To a distant hill

High against the heaven's blue
Where his feet aspire—
Gaily from your bank of earth
Kiss to his desire.

Little pink flowers along a fence
Gazing over,
Throwing pink kisses
To a vagrant lover.

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PERIOD PIECE

How to Swing It Subtly

By PAUL A. GARDNER

YOUNG ladies who, in the past Leap Year, found men somewhat less than responsive to the blunt proposal of marriage might take a lesson from a textbook written several decades ago.

In "Love Letters Made Easy" Miss Gabrielle Rosiere presents one Margaret Murray Merton, who has charmed one Edgar Martin Dale at a dance and receives next day a letter beginning: "My dear Miss Merton, Since you expressed an interest in my pet hobby at the delightful dance last night I am giving myself the pleasure of sending you under separate cover some pamphlets and magazine articles on the subject." This letter ends "very sincerely yours."

Miss Merton replies, in part: "Thank you very much for the most interesting information and I do not wonder at your keen interest in the subject. Indeed a little later I shall be glad to inquire into the work and perhaps you will give me some advice."

Here Miss Rosiere slyly notes: "This acknowledgment also affords an opportunity for a request to call, without actually asking the man to do so."

DIGNITY marks the next exchanges, and it is not until Miss Merton accepts an invitation to a dance at the Country Club that she permits herself a hint of coyness, remarking: "I think if you will call for me at nine o'clock that we will arrive at a 'witching hour' even if it be before midnight. Very cordially yours."

Next letter opens on an aesthetic note: "Dear Miss Merton, The remembrance of that delicious dinner at your home on Sunday lingers with me yet . . ." but Mr. Dale still retains "yours most sincerely." Her reply ends: "My mother asked me to say that she was sorry not to see you, but hopes that you will give us that pleasure on your return to town." The author observes: "The message from the mother is more dignified when 'very' is omitted before 'sorry,' yet its text is amply cordial."

Two or three letters later Miss Merton starts throwing dignity to the winds, remarking: "The dance last night at the Country Club was a riot with so many Army and Navy men on leave, and they all appeared at the Penguin Club in the afternoon, so the rather sleepy old town had a gala day" and progresses another step by concluding "most cordially yours." Mr. Dale is so affected that his next epistle urges: "Do be a good little girl and send me one very, very soon or I shall drive the post office employees to suicide with my insistent inquiries for mail. Just a little blue and lonesome, but always faithfully yours."

IN reply Miss Merton tells him that she is shortly sending him a likeness of herself, and subtly suggests that "a fair exchange is no robbery." It should be mentioned here that Mr. Dale has to spend most of his time out of town. Whether or not he is a travelling salesman is never made quite clear.

Forerunner of the catch phrase "Have you read any good books lately?" is Mr. Dale's inquiry "Have you been reading anything lately that you found very interesting?" Miss Merton replies with "a list of books read this winter, varying from fiction to essays and some history. On second thought I am adding two more, one because it was so jolly and the other because it was so deliciously done." She also asks him to suggest "something which you think I might find deep and steady for an occasional browse."

At this point she concludes "faithfully yours" and drops the Murray from her signature, becoming plain Margaret Merton. Mr. Dale, who had only just become Edgar M. Dale, leaps to a simple Edgar in the next; she becomes Margaret, and things begin to hum.

"Joyously and appreciatively yours" concludes a subsequent missive, in which Edgar declares: "This atmosphere is becoming too powerful for me, and in another moment I shall lapse into poetry and romance!" After that it just seems like five minutes till he's addressing her "My Dear Sweet Girl" and she replies "Dear Boy." Edgar next tries out "My Dear Young Butterfly" (for it is now Spring) and signs himself "yours thoughtfully, the Lonely Man." She cracks right back: "Dear Birdman" and he doesn't even suspect her of kidding.

"You Dear Slim Princess" he replies, and in concluding cuts his name down to the irreducible minimum "Ed." She melts to "Margie" in her next, replying to his reminder that it is exactly six months since first they met.

IT'S not long before the author remarks in a footnote: "By invitation to spend the day shows that she is anxious to see him. Shows affection for children"—and the poor fellow is hooked. "Dearest and Sweetest Girl" the next letter opens. He confesses that "if this spell continues I shall develop into a baby and that would not be half bad, since you say you love babies and I would love to be loved by you! Do you suppose I can ever persuade you to do that?" and concludes: "Why, being in love beats any cocktail!!! Best love to my little girl from her loving Edgar."

Miss Merton moves with infinite feminine guile from this point on. She makes no allusion to Edgar's passionate declaration, but reiterates her love for infants and concludes: "We all send love—especially me." Men demand no more than crumbs, however, and Edgar's next ends rapturously: "God bless you, dear, for making me so happy. Always and forever yours."

Margaret's next, beginning with a slightly amused: "Dearest Lochinvar", brings a panting "Dearest Heart of Gold" and reaches the climactic "Tonight I feel that if I could only sit beside you . . holding your beautiful hand, soft as swansdown and white as a lily, and looking into your dear eyes which give me a glimpse of the heaven beyond, that I would not care if the whole world blew up if we only went together!" This is clearly a prophetic reference to the atomic bomb, made nearly 30 years ago!

At last we come to the proposal—in writing. This is described by the author as "manly, direct and to the point" and is only about 500 words in length. Now that she has him where she wants him, Margaret's 500-word acceptance, the author says, "is equally direct and she tells him in the first line that she loves him."

"Darling Little Sweetheart, never was a man so happy," Edgar's next letter opens, and closes: "God bless and keep my little wife to be." The author comments: "He mentions that he is so happy he wants to publish the glad news to all the world, which is an attitude of pride pleasing to any woman."

"My own darling Edgar, What a wonderfully beautiful ring my own dear boy has sent to his little girl!!!!" comes the inevitable letter, which includes the likewise inevitable suggestion: "I hope you will not think me very silly and vain when I tell you I am anxious to show my beautiful ring to the other girls just to hear them exclaim over the perfection of your taste." She ends "with a heart running over with love and devotion from your own Margie."

FIRST cloud in an azure sky looms when Edgar "makes a misstep when he mentions the frivolous influence of her aunt. None likes the suggestion that they may be influenced by others to their detriment, thinking it shows weakness of character." Still dazzled by the diamond, she lets him get away with it, but his next brings the curt comment by the author: "It is certainly a mistake to slam suffrage to any woman nowadays." Margie makes no direct allusion, but causes Ed considerable pain by describing her visit to New York and "how awfully jolly it is with so many men in uniform and such dandy chaps coming in every day from overseas." She atones, however, in her next, which brings him "a world of kisses and as many hugs and little squeezes, and a few butterfly kisses for your eyes which you pretend to like so much, from your sleepy loving little girl."

Next of Ed's letters, however, tells her of a "most charming Belgian girl" whom he has met at a reception, and moodily refers to "the swarm of Ensigns dancing with you at the clubs." As Margie fails to reply, he devotes most of his next to describing Suzette, observing that "when she gazes at you with those great soft black eyes it seems as if she should always have someone to take care of her and protect her from the sadness of life, and she will be one of those women who can make an ideal home for the man she loves."

THAT sentence brings results all right! Back to "Margaret Murray Merton" springs Margie in a snappy note referring to "your Belgian charmer" and stating that "if you will give me some definite address I will return your ring and your letters." This chiller ends with "Believe me with all good wishes for your future success in love and prosperity, most sincerely yours."

Takes two frenzied appeals from Edgar, who has now apparently ditched the Belgian babe, to make the lady change her mind; but after he declares that "I feel as if I had been ruthlessly pulled up from the garden of love" and begs forgiveness for everything but living, she admits that "your letter brought the sunshine back into my life again" and gets back as far as "very cordially yours, Margaret" but offers him merely friendship, not love.

He decides to take her by storm, however, and suggests a wedding in two weeks. Once she has that on paper above his signature, Margie relents instantly and tells him that she will be waiting for him with a heart full of love. THE END.

Having finished off Edgar, the author presents a lady named Lucille, who is receiving the attentions of one Norman Oglewaithe. This gentleman seeks her hand, but warns her that "I am not financially able to offer you much on the salary of a Lieutenant-Commander. Yet I feel that in variety of experience and ways of social life there is much to be said, for in the Navy are the finest lot of men with charming wives." He concludes "with a heart abounding with love and respect, eagerly awaiting your reply, faithfully yours."

Lucille lets him down gently, but gives him little hope. Undaunted, however, he bounces back with "You are the best-dressed woman I ever saw and I have seen a vast number in my career" and urges: "Do hurry up. Aff'ly yours, Norman." The lady, however, makes it quite clear that she could never be bound by naval restrictions, and the helpful volume ends.

EDMOND DYONNET'S STUDIO

UP THE old staircase is another clime—
A room of dreams, a dusty world apart,
The canvas years, the other side of Time,
The portrait of a brave and lively heart.
Beneath that windowed roof, forgetful, cool
Within these warm and gloomy, friendly walls,
A core of calm possesses easel, stool,
Paints night with day. The tired century falls,

Destroyed by change; the wars and rally cries,
The poisoned plenty, poverty and doom,
And all the vengeance of the angry skies,
Are lost herein. . . O loved and magic room
To have scorned glory and the world's increase,
To cherish this still candle-flame of peace!

LEO COX

CONCERNING FOOD

Salads for Everyone

By MARJORIE THOMPSON FLINT

THE enjoyment of salads has been ruined for quite a few people when these dishes are served with the implied remark, "Eat it because it's good for you." Salads should be able to sell themselves on their own merits of taste and eye appeal, and the pleasure of eating them should be experienced with the therapeutic values omitted—providing they are top-drawer creations.

To accompany the main course of a dinner the tossed or salad bowl salad is by far the finest and easiest to achieve. This time of year you can start off with chilled well-washed head lettuce torn into bite-sized pieces, one or two peeled and diced

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tomatoes added and some tender pepperecress—well washed since black loam clings to the roots like anything and you can't pass it off for freshly ground pepper. Toss lightly in a salad bowl. Pass with this a French dressing which a clove of garlic has walked through. Very simple and satisfying and a half day isn't required to assemble the ingredients.

Variations on the same theme would include the addition of diced or sliced cucumber, chopped chives, chopped green onions, sliced radishes, small spinach leaves, sliced hard cooked eggs, anchovy fillets.

The dressing ingredients can also be changed to suit the mood. The following additions are very acceptable—chutney, Worcestershire sauce, chili sauce, diced celery, pimiento, horseradish, crumbled cheese, chopped olives or anything else which might please your fancy. A little experimental work will soon give you clues as to the family's choice. Any of these salad combinations would go along nicely with lamb stew and vegetables, hot rolls and fresh-baked rhubarb pie.

When you are hostess to a garden shower (packaged flower and vegetable seeds, garden gloves, etc.) for the friend who has recently become a member of the landed gentry, you can easily build a luncheon around the available salad fixings. A main course salad which can be made with dispatch and yet has sufficient *savoir faire* for company has the common cabbage as the basic ingredient.

Cabbage, Chicken, Tongue

1 small head of green cabbage
2 cups chicken cut in strips
1 cup smoked or pickled tongue cut in strips
½ cup mayonnaise
¼ cup cream
1 tbsp. chili sauce
1 tsp. chopped chives or onion
1 tsp. minced parsley
Salt and pepper

Mix the salad carefully so as not to break up the meat. Any combination of meats and poultry can be used with the cabbage—ham, turkey, canned luncheon meats, bologna or what have you. If you are serving buffet style, pile salad on lettuce in bowl or on platter and garnish with green pepper rings, watercress and radishes. If you are serving on individual salad plates place in lettuce cup and garnish with tomato sections, ripe olives and cress. Potato chips and devilled eggs are just right with this salad and served along with relishes, hot cheese tea biscuits and an ice cream puff with strawberry sauce, you might be able to hold out until the next meal rolls around.

If you are contemplating a Sunday supper party with a salad platter as the centre of interest there's nothing like an aspic or mousse to enhance the beauty of the fresh vegetables by giving contrast in color and texture. Meat, poultry or seafood can all be used very successfully, and here's an easy recipe for Shrimp Aspic.

Shrimp Aspic

3 cups canned consommé or other stock.

Soak 2 tbsp. unflavored gelatine in ½ cup of the cold consommé. Heat ½ cup of the consommé and add to softened gelatine and stir until dissolved.

Add:
2 tbsp. lemon juice
1 tsp. salt
½ tsp. pepper
½ tsp. sugar
½ tsp. paprika

Stir until dissolved. Add 2 cups cold consommé and set in freezing compartment of refrigerator (about 10 minutes) while you prepare the following:

Clean 1 cup canned shrimp (remove dark vein from back). This would require 2-5 oz. tins, or use flaked canned salmon if preferred.

Dice peeled cucumber to make 1 cup.

Chop 2 tbsp. chives and dice 1 cup celery.

Combine with chilled gelatine mixture and pour into oiled or rinsed mold (square 8 x 8 pan, ring mold, fancy mold or individual molds) and place in refrigerator to set. Serves 8.

In setting out the salad platter, cover the bottom with a bed of salad greens to within ½ inch of the edge and border this with dark green watercress sprigs. Collect all or some of the following items and finish creating the picture:—

cauliflower flowerlets
celery—julienned or curled
green onions
carrots—julienned
radishes
red cabbage or grated beets
tiny tomatoes cut and opened out into petals and filled with cottage cheese
Shrimp aspic
Garnish:
hard boiled egg slices or quarters
gherkins or dill pickles
green pepper slices.

Delicious with hot cheesed French bread (plenty of it), additional pickles and a very fancy chocolate walnut tarte for dessert.

The ladies actually haven't the monopoly on fruit salads since our experience has been that quite a few gentlemen with the forty-and-after waistline, are prone to lunch on salads—usually fruit. This is a sensible procedure since dinner is quite often the evening meal and there's nothing like two dinners a day to add poundage to the "figger." The salad usually preferred by men consists of grapefruit sections, orange slices, apple slices, canned peach halves, some seedless grapes and cottage cheese. This, of course, is essentially a winter salad, but it can be varied very easily according to the seasons.

TARTE-A-LA-RAPURE

Acadia's Original Dish

By J. HILTON LEGH

HAVE YOU ever struggled with the intricate maze of words used in boxing the compass? A stranger making his way through the Yarmouth County Pubnicos would find himself in the same plight.

From the Indian word Pogomkook, meaning land cleared for cultivation, stems the name Pubnico. Along the eight mile inlet of Pubnico Harbor lie the Acadian settlements of Pubnico Head, Pubnico Beach, East, Middle and Lower East Pubnico, West, Lower and Middle West, and finally Central East Pubnico.

Founded in 1651 by Philippe, Baron D'Entremont, a member of the Royal House of Bourbon, Central East Pubnico is the home of many of his descendants. Here may be seen the De La Tour Museum of Acadian relics, and doubtless laid away in many an attic are the frail and worn kirtles and Norman caps of an earlier day.

The Pubnico Acadians suffered the general fate of their relatives and friends in Nova Scotia during the Expulsion of 1755. During surprise raids, homes were burned and prisoners taken away to Halifax on the Man of War "Squirrel", to be sent on to England and later to France. The few, who aided by friendly Indians, escaped to the woods lived in brush camps during a miserable winter, eating partridge, porcupine and rabbit, making soup from the bones. Some were re-captured and sent to New England. After 1763 they were allowed to return, thereby establishing the fishing and farming villages which are known to be the oldest Acadian settlements in the world.

The modern Acadian is a gregarious and happy person who loves social, community and family gatherings. One of the surest indications that a party is in the offing, is the spectacle of the head of the household cheerfully doing kitchen police duty with a large grater, and a bucket full of potatoes. Not the *pomme-de-terre* of our school books but, in the vernacular, plain *potat* which forms the main ingredient of one of the very few original, and highly esteemed Acadian dishes now in common use.

Chicken Is Best

Sometimes called *Patee-a la Rapure*, or just Rappé Pie, the name has caused some confusion in English vocabularies. Many who are not familiar with the recipe, or the French language, insist that it is Robby pie, and hint darkly that instead of four and twenty blackbirds, in goes the equivalent of red-breasts. This is far from correct; the meat portion of the dish consists of wild duck or chicken, with rabbit as a third choice in hard times.

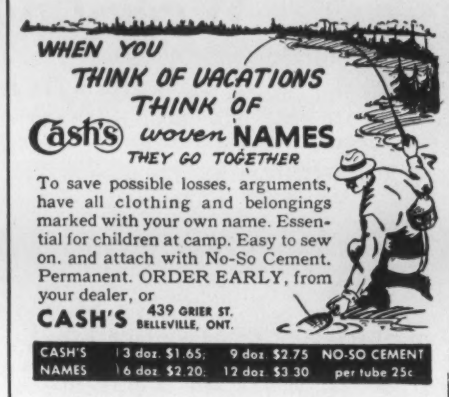
In the words of a young Acadian housekeeper, here are the directions for making *Tarte-a-la-Rapure*. "Well, the way we make Rapee-pie for a large pan, we take a bucket of potatoes, peel and grate them, then squeeze the water out with a clean cloth. Myself, I use a little bag made of white cloth special for that, or a salt bag. Then we have to scald the potatoes after they are squeezed. I would say it takes about a gallon of boiling water for a bucket of potatoes.

"Now about the meat—you can use any sort you want but chicken or duck is best. Cook meat a little before putting in pie and break up in pieces, also put in a slice or two of salt pork cut up, and two or three good size onions. Some cook the onions with the meat, I cut them in slices and put in pie. Now after the potatoes are scalded and salted, grease pan, put in a layer of potatoes, then the cooked meat, onions, salt and pepper. Cover with a layer of scalded potatoes. Leave a little hole in top to give it a chance to boil as it cooks. Bake for one hour with quite a good heat in the oven. Baste with remainder of water meat was cooked in."

Such a dish replete with goodly flavor is very pleasant to contemplate and to eat.

● William Billingsley, most famous of English China painters, created the lovely rose design of the tea-pot shown above while at Coalport (1820-1822). It is known as "Billingsley Rose" and is painted on fine feldspar porcelain with leadless glaze. Photograph by courtesy of the Royal Ontario Museum.

"SALADA" TEA



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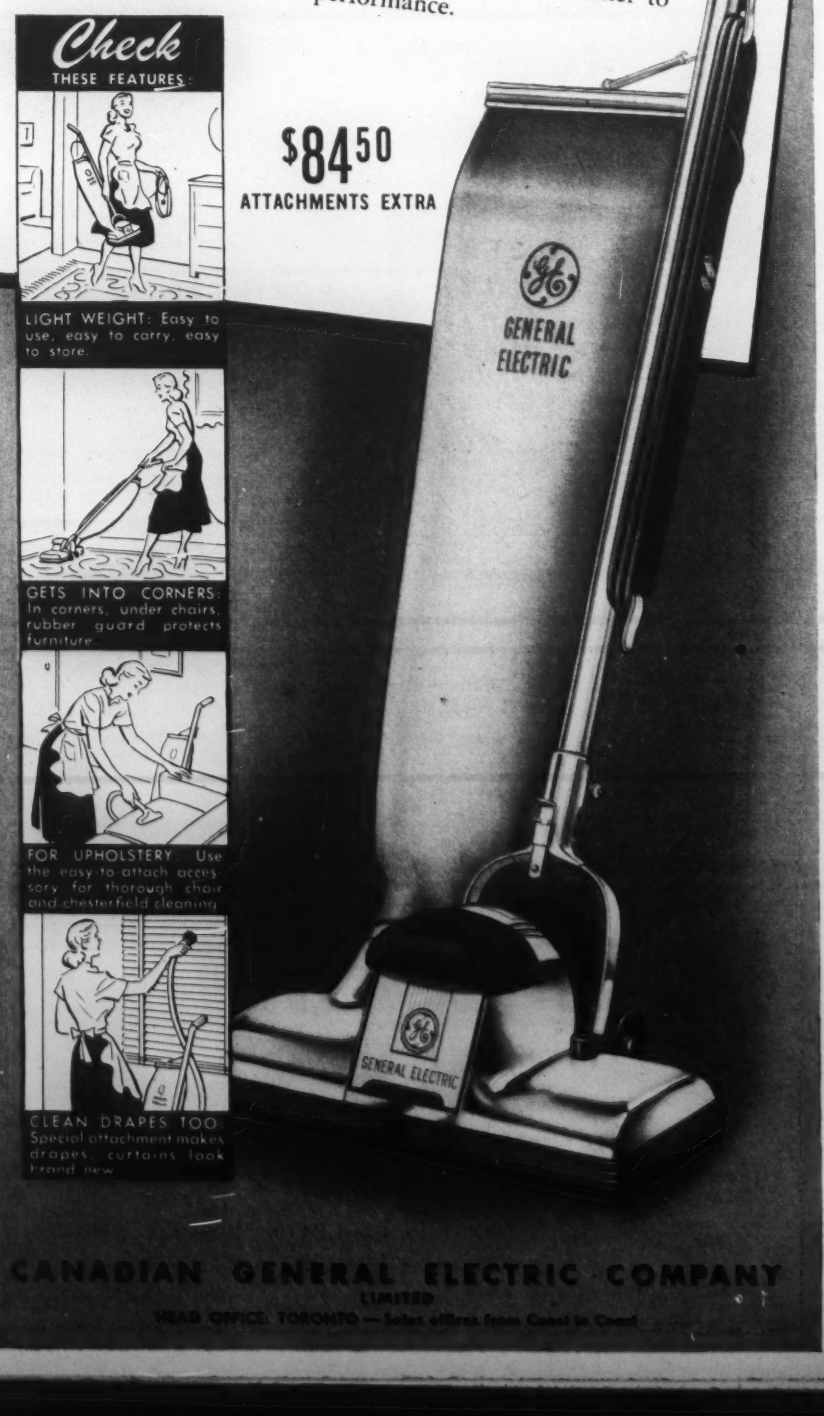
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THIN LINE

Week-End in Berlin

By JOYCE TEDMAN

LIGHTNING struck the nose of our C-54 airlift plane just as we crossed from the American to the Russian zone at Fulda, Germany, on the way to Berlin. The impact precipitated me from the navigator's seat to the floor behind. The co-pilot and the captain of the plane both tried to convince me that it really *was* lightning, but it sounded mighty like a Russian attack to me. The crew was amused. I was terrified.

"If you have to use the parachute, count three before you pull the cord on your shoulder," said the captain. I made a mental note never to ride in an airplane again.

My sudden departure from grace made me grateful that I had worn the overalls I had acquired in a DP camp factory at Bad Eiblingen. The weather remained rough, and in spite of a 21,330-pound load of flour, the plane bounced and bumped like a rowboat on a choppy lake.

The air cleared as we circled Tempelhof airfield, and then I glimpsed the shell that is Berlin. As we dropped slowly out of the sky, we saw our sister ships lined up along the runway, waiting patiently to be unloaded. The Russian blockade has been removed, but the airlift continues to operate, to augment surface transportation and as insurance against another about-face on the part of the Soviet authorities.

Every three minutes, 24 hours a day, planes continue to land in Berlin with their precious loads of flour, food, coal, medicine. They leave empty, to return to their bases at Frankfurt and Wiesbaden where they are restocked. It has been a continual life-saving, hope-inspiring operation with a double objective: to help feed three and a half million people and to save these people from Communism. Without the airlift, the Battle for Berlin would have been lost.

We floated over a cemetery by the landing field where children wait with upturned faces for chocolate from heaven—or more specifically from British and American air crews. They are seldom disappointed.

For three days and nights I was motored around Berlin in a jeep by a 20-year-old German who loved driving fast. But jeeps and Berlin roads don't mix. I have a series of colorful bruises to prove it. The driver had been taken prisoner by the Allies in Italy when he was fifteen, and fell permanently in love with jeeps then.

Blackout

There was complete blackout in Berlin after 11 every night. I had been assigned to a billet about five blocks from the Press Club, where all transient correspondents have their meals. I started for home base around 11.30 p.m. and finally made it at 2 a.m. I had no matches, no flashlight. I might be stumbling around yet if I hadn't bumped head on into a policeman who showed me to my door. It was an eerie feeling, with black-velvet darkness engulfing me and the steady drone of the airlift overhead.

Next day Hans, my driver, and I crossed into the Russian sector of Berlin. At the Brandenburg Gate—the dividing line—we were stopped and questioned by Russian guards. I explained that we were going to the Intourist Restaurant, and showed them a few of my American dollars. They waved us on. Before we left the jeep at the restaurant door, Hans removed a vital cog in the engine, just to make sure the jeep would be there when we came out.

My dollars were *persona grata*, even if I wasn't. For $2.25 each, we had *hors d'oeuvres*, steak, French fried potatoes, tossed salad, pastry and coffee.

After lunch we drove around the sector for about two hours. We saw great placards on public buildings lauding Russian democracy and freedom. Everyone on the streets looked shabbier, if possible, than the people in the other three sectors. The background of ragged streets and shattered buildings makes everything and everyone look ugly and forlorn. In many places moss and weeds have grown on the rubble.

We came to what used to be the university square, and here we saw huge red and white banners which read: "For a unified Berlin, we must do away with the currency criminals: Away with the mark that splits Berlin." "We demand the stabilization of prices in West Berlin." "We must take a firm stand against the endangering of our jobs by the criminals that meddle with the currency," and so on. In a nutshell the whole thing means that the Russians want their east mark used exclusively in the entire city. As things stand now, the west mark is worth five and a half times that of the east mark or Russian-sponsored mark. The Russians want Berlin united—their way.

Dogs Behind Bars

Back on our side of the fence, the driver dropped me on the Kurfurstendam, which was once Berlin's Fifth Avenue. It was a little hard to recognize. Here as everywhere in Berlin people claw through the rubble hunting for firewood or salvageable wire, iron, glass or bricks. Tiny shops have been built at the base of bombed out buildings, and you can't get near the windows for the crowds. Window-shopping is one of the major forms of entertainment.

I went to the Zoo. For the first time in my life I saw dogs behind bars, where at home there would be wild animals. The children were staring at the dogs, their eyes wide and solemn, just as Canadian children gaze at leopards and tigers and other ferocious beasts in a zoo. Dogs, to Berlin children, are rare indeed.

Next I visited a house where I had lived in the summer of 1931. The back half of the house was gone but the front, minus window glass, was still there. My former landlady welcomed me into the basement where she now lives in one room. Two small dogs yapped a welcome (she can't be so badly off, I thought) and we sat in the twilight and talked for hours. Soon it was completely dark, but still she made no move to switch on a light. Then finally, from the depths of the night, she produced an old table lamp.

Women's Magazine

"We have electricity only from one to three in the morning. Petroleum for the lamp costs $1.50 a qt., so we get used to sitting in the dark," she explained.

I was treated to a week's luxuries: dark bread, butter, sliced sausage, coffee and marble cake. A few neighbors came and went, but they wouldn't accept any food. Their eyes ate it up but their mouths said no. All of which made me feel terrible, but I ate it anyhow, knowing that my visit meant a great deal to the old lady.

I left in the pitch black and stumbled eight blocks to a telephone. My jeep came noisily and rapidly—a friend in a strange and unfamiliar world.

My last call in Berlin gave me a "lift". I visited the editors of *Sie*, a first-rate tabloid-size weekly with a circulation of 75,000, started since the war. It is a paper ostensibly for women, but widely read by men too. One of the editors, a U-boat officer who was a prisoner of war at Bowmanville, Ontario for five years, told me that *Sie* which is strongly anti-Communist, has had such an influence on the Berlin public that it has been banned in the Russian sector. Its political articles, women's features, art and music reviews and fashions are excellent, even though the paper supply is short and of poor quality.

The Russians, not to be outdone, have started a similar-looking paper called *Fur Dich*. It shows pictures of hefty women in the dairy, the kitchen, in factory and field. It features pictures of contented Germans receiving Soviet benefits in Eastern Berlin. The color red is liberally splashed throughout.

As I left the former U-boat officer accompanied me a short distance on my way to the underground. We both glanced up as a huge silver C-54 sailed overhead in a greying sky. I thought, "I hope the weather doesn't close in because I want to get back to Frankfurt tonight."

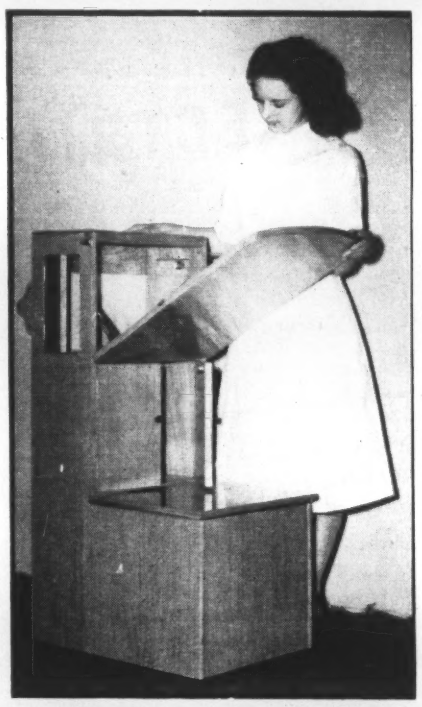
He said. "When the weather turned bad, Berlin used to hold its breath. You see, without the airlift we would have starved. That thin line of freedom above our heads is still our symbol of hope."

THIS IS FOR US

ALL day we have lain long on the brightened hills,
But where will we shelter now—now that the night is coming?
Will we go down the slope with the darkness, drumming, drumming
And the day like a fallen leaf
And the wind like a broken song?
The heart knows a word for grief,
The heart knows a road too long,
And swift night kills.

Pity the open arms and the fervent breast
When the dark comes down, comes down like a prey bird falling;
When the mind has hungry eyes and thoughts are pale lips calling
For the look that will understand,
For the word that will light the heart.
Give—give me your groping hand!
In love is a world apart,
In love is rest.

GILEAN DOUGLAS



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THE OTHER PAGE

Some Gentlemen of Charm

By J. E. MIDDLETON

A STRANGE word is "charm," derived from the Latin, *carmen*, a song. In English it has a double-barrelled meaning: one of witchery, another of grace. For the rabbit's foot, or the amulet, carried by light-headed folk to keep the devil of bad luck away, is a charm. So is the power of one person to captivate the pleasurable interest of others.

The dim notion in the background is that a singer puts the audience into a temporary coma of delight, mingled with surprise that he, or she, can do such a remarkable and lovely thing, far beyond the powers of the hearers. The fairies may be responsible. An orator commands like magic. So does a great actor, making the glory of Shakespeare reverberate from the theatre-walls.

The prophet Ezekiel tells himself, with sharp regret, that he has become that charming personage, a popular preacher. "Thou art unto them as a very lovely song of one that hath a pleasant voice and can play well on an instrument; for they hear thy words, but they do them not."

The same concept runs through every charming performance; on the stage, in the pulpit, on the hustings, in battle, in Court, in business; the sudden surprise of a delighted public freely acknowledging that this person, or that, can do something that we can't, perhaps by occult power—or something.

I have been interested of late in the charm of our great-grandfathers; not because they could sing, or act, or preach angelically, but rather because some of them did surprising things, in sublime self-confidence and nickel-steel determination.

We, of three or four generations later, being at ease in the midst of a general craziness of thought and conduct, couldn't do such things, and wouldn't even try. But we can sit open-mouthed in admiration, like the audience in Massey Hall when Lily Pons sings, or Heifetz plays, or Sir Ernest lifts his baton and scowls afar towards the double-basses.

Consider one of the pioneers of Malahide Township, Norfolk County. Being a Displaced Person, from the American Revolution, he was taken to Nova Scotia and settled there. His farm was rocky and the soil not promising. He caught a flying rumor that land on the north shore of Lake Erie was rich and the climate mild. So he walked up to see for himself—eleven hundred miles or so. Being satisfied, he walked back, loaded his family and effects on a waggon hitched to a yoke of oxen, and migrated. I have stayed on the homestead as a week-end guest, and heard the tale from his descendants. No wonder they are proud of their charming progenitor.

Not far from Chatham is the Dolsen homestead; the family (part of the salt of the earth) has been known thereabouts for 150 years. The original Dolsen was on the safe side of the Niagara River, after some trials. But this district was fairly well-settled; there was more land available a long way west. So he loaded his family on a boat, and rowed up Lake Erie to the Detroit River, to Lake St. Clair, to the Thames, and a dozen miles or so up-stream, and there planted "himself and his'n." Charming!

Dr. William Dunlop of Gairbraid in Huron County died in 1848 and is still remembered. His Will is a twice-told, or thrice-told, tale. One paragraph of it I quote to show that he was a man of originality—and charm. "I leave my late brother's watch to my brother Sandy, exhorting him at the same time to give up Whiggery, radicalism and all other sins that do most easily beset him."

These are only a few of some ancient worthies. Consider now one that I remember as a 'cellist, playing in Paisley Street Primitive Methodist Church in Guelph. Some weeks ago, in discussing Deferred Mortality, (S. N. Feb. 1) I stirred up memories of that church, mentioning Mr. Hockin who played the 'cello and Mr. Rickaby, who played the flute. I reviewed the impression they made upon a four-year-old boy, staring eagerly up at the rear gallery.

Now I have a letter from Mr. John H. Hockin of Guelph, telling tales of his grandfather. John Hockin had music in his soul and decided in 1853 that he wanted a 'cello. So he made one, cutting and carving the maple neck and ribs, fashioning the quarter-inch white pine for back and front, flowing the varnish on it, sandpapering it off, and re-varnishing. He made the bow, probably buying the white horsehair when he got the strings. Then, tuning-up, and holding his mouth in a decided position (as I know he did habitually), he made melody unto the Lord in rich and virile tones. For he was a religious man, a fervent, practising Primitive Methodist. To him the place of a 'cello was in the church choir, rather than in a dance-hall where, it was said, the wicked assembled for frivolous amusement.

He owned a flute and lent it to Brother Rickaby for use in the choir to keep the sopranos in tune. Still the musical background of the hymns lacked "body." A reed organ would help, so he determined to build one. In those days black walnut was common enough, and of this beautiful wood he made the case. He made the bellows and the pedals to operate it. He bought the keys and the reeds, in their rough form and filed them all by hand. In five octaves there were 60 for each stop; perhaps some hundreds altogether.

That was the organ I used to hear and admire when I was a small boy. Mr. Hockin's daughter, Jane, was the organist, and in 1875 my father, the minister, recorded in the minutes of the Board that she had been the recipient of "a presentation, in recognition of her long and faithful service."

When William Bell came to Guelph in the 'sixties, and founded the Bell Organ and Piano works, he sought out Mr. Hockin, who took his home-made organ apart and revealed the mechanism. The walnut of that old organ-case is now a table, proudly regarded by the owner, Mr. C. H. Hockin, grand-nephew of the maker. The 'cello is still in being, and no doubt, if re-strung, could play the bass of Old Hundred or Come Ye Sinners, Poor and Needy, as well as it ever did—perhaps better with an expert bow-hand.

Undoubtedly John Hockin had something spiritual, or magical, in his soul which fascinated his neighbors, his friends and his descendants. I call it Charm.

Patho-Philology

By DAVID BROCK

"I JUST love that book," said the doctor's wife. "It's full of nostalgia. It makes me wish I was my grandmother."

"I wish you were your grandmother too," said the doctor. "If you were, you wouldn't keep saying nostalgia and nostalgic all the time when you mean a vague wistfulness. Nostalgia is the name of a disease."

"Nonsense," said his wife. "Every book and magazine I pick up uses the word several times over. They would not do it if they were wrong."

"They wouldn't do it if they were right," said the doctor. "They are just copying each other, not the dictionary. Nostalgia really means homesickness as a sickness. When I was overseas, every soldier I met wanted to be home . . . naturally. But that wasn't nostalgia. That was a normal human wish. Nostalgia is pathological. Any soldier who had *real* nostalgia was a sick man and was sent home quick. I sent dozens home myself."

"Phooey," said his wife, speaking as a scholar rather than as a wife. "A word means anything people want it to mean, not what the dictionary tells them to mean. Ever hear of usage? You know what I mean when I say nostalgia, surely."

"Well," said the doctor, "I know what you mean when you use it wrongly. But I'd no longer know what you meant if you used it correctly. Which is a pity."

"What's the matter with a little exaggeration?" she said.

"Speaking as a medical sharp," he said, "and speaking about medical words, I'd say exaggeration amounts to a bad diagnosis, and implies a difference in kind as well as a difference in degree. If I borrow a book and fail to return it promptly, you don't call me a kleptomaniac, do you?"

"No."

"And if I shed a tear or two at a sad play or novel, you don't say I suffer from melancholia?"

"No."

"And if I have a twinge or two of gout, you don't say I am a dipsomaniac, a helpless cripple, and a notable invalid?"

"Sometimes I do. But not often."

"And if I let I dare not wait upon I would, like the poor cat in the adage . . . I mean i' th' adage . . . you don't say the cat and I are schizoid, do you?"

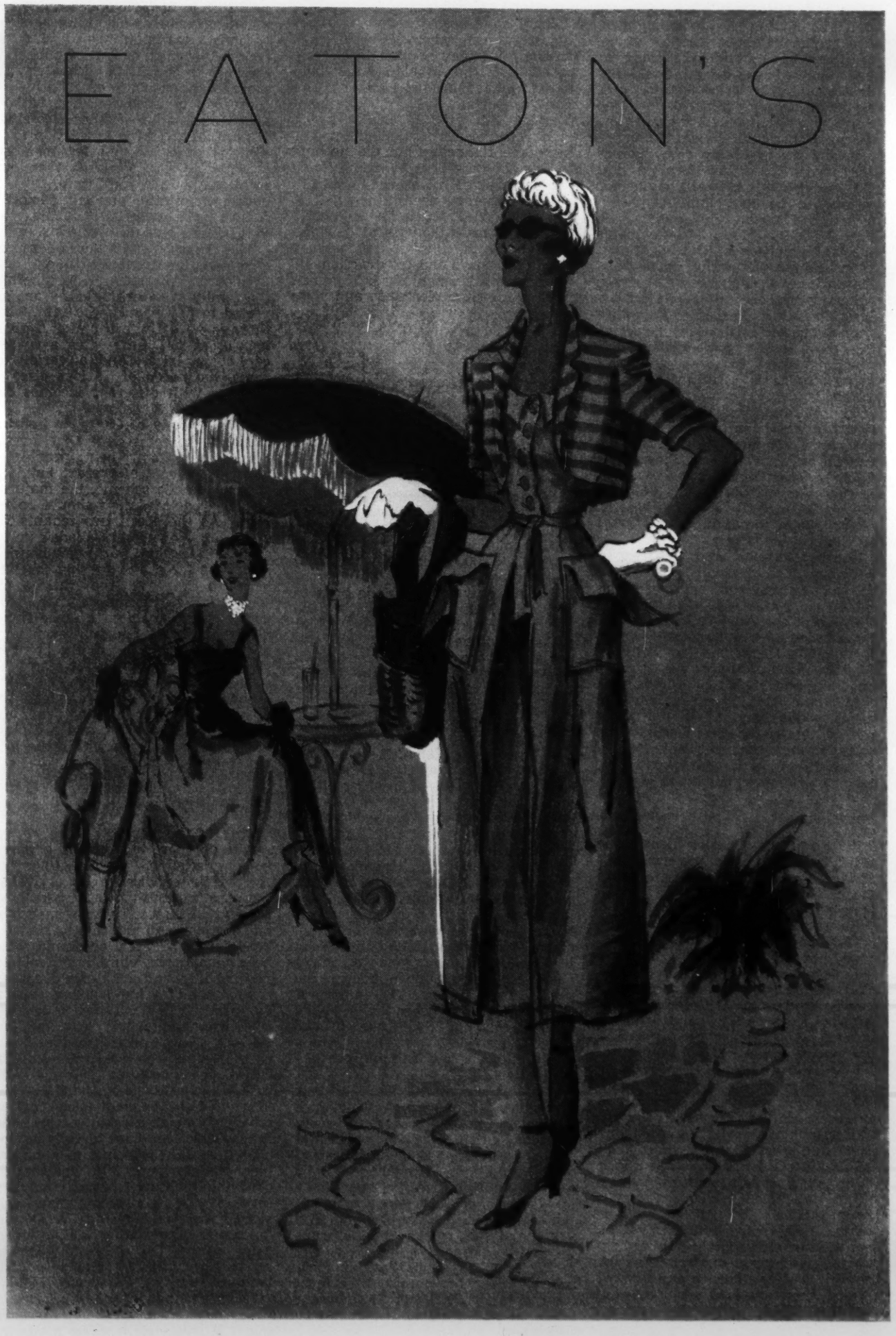
"Well, yes, I do," she said. "Definitely. One of your personalities doesn't want to do something, and the other wishes it could and feels kind of . . . well, kind of nostalgic. If you know what I mean."

YE THAT HAVE EYES TO SEE

FRIEND, why are you so
Reluctant still to let the summer go?
So narrow your belief,
You worship only bud and bloom and leaf,
Ignoring the design
So deviously woven by a vine
Beneath the summer show.
Sharpen your vision more,
Perceive the forms not visible before:
Look your fill
At subtly rolling hill,
Tracery of roots on forest floor,
And fields that flow in contours from the plow;
See that leaf-stripped elm, and ponder now
What is more starkly fair
Than bones of beauty, delicately bare.

JANET MAIN

Oriental Cream
GOURAUD
The cream to use before the evening dance. No rubbing off--no touching up. A trial will convince.
White, Flesh, Rachel, Sun-Tan



Sun-and-City Dress . . . Go as bare-backed-as-you-dare on the beach . . . cover up with a tiger-striped top for street wear. The two-piecer sketched is just one of many double-purpose dresses now to be seen at EATON'S

THE BUSINESS FRONT

P. M. Richards, Financial Editor SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, MAY 24, 1949 *Rodney Grey, Asst. Financial Editor*

Public Housing Would Not Compete With Job Of Private Enterprise

By RODNEY GREY

Public housing is designed to care for a section of the population who cannot pay a commercial rent or a commercial price for housing. It should not compete with private enterprise, for it operates in a different sphere. This is the second of two articles on the housing problem; the first, (S.N. May 10) argued that housing costs could be lowered by rationalization of the industry and by a revolution in consumer taste. This article discusses the case for public housing.

IN the debate about low-cost public housing* the fact that the community pays anyway for inadequate, substandard housing seems lost sight of. The argument about whether or not we should have subsidized housing for those unable to pay a commercial rent or a commercial price is usually an argument for or against a new payment by government. Those who oppose any increase in state expenditure and see a subsidy as by nature bad oppose subsidized housing. But the real choice is between paying for better housing or paying for the effects of bad housing.

In 1935 the House of Commons Special Committee on Housing stated: "The slum areas which have been shown to cast very heavy expenses on many branches of public administration such as health, welfare, fire prevention, administration of justice, etc. may justify public assistance, which is likely to prove as sound financially as is certainly desirable socially".

A substantial group of people exist, concentrated in our cities, who cannot pay a commercial rent or commercial price for a home. They either skimp on other items in their budget, or they live in substandard housing. Neither of these two solutions is satisfactory from the community's point of view.

Housing experts estimate that in Canada a third of urban families cannot pay a commercial rent. In a previous article it was argued that rationalization of the building industry and a revolution of consumer tastes would do much to bridge the gap between what we need and what we are getting, but that it is to be doubted if even these two long-run developments would reduce very greatly the size of the group that needs some sort of public assistance. The existence of such a group is characteristic of modern urbanized industrial society.

Necessary

In the 1880's, Charles Booth, the great investigator of the conditions of the poor in England, argued that adequate housing for the lowest income earners could not be supplied on ordinary business principles. Most western nations recognize that if low-rental housing meeting decent standards is to be built, some sort of subsidy scheme is necessary. What has become evident to Britain, Scandinavia, the United States, and other industrialized nations is that for that low income group in the community, the provision of housing has to be treated in much the same fashion as the provision of medical services or education. If they are to be properly hospitalized, properly educated, or properly housed, the state must help.

Equally true is the obverse—a lack of proper hospital facilities, proper schools and decent housing creates a heavy burden of other indirect charges on the community. If we accept the fact that some people cannot pay for decent housing and the fact that this creates a burden on the community, then it would seem evident that over and above the present emergency shortage of housing there is a long run problem that must be examined and solved.

There have been of course, a variety of assistance schemes in Canada already, but they are not large-scale attacks on the problem, and help mostly middle income earners. The most important was the National Housing Act of 1937, which made great changes in the conditions of mortgage financing, but did nothing to help slum dwellers. Wartime Housing was primarily concerned with filling a temporary need. Since 1941 it has produced 33,000 units, but while these have eased the present shortage by that amount, they do not, because of their location and construction, fit in with the permanent needs of municipalities for slum clearance and planning.

Target

The Curtis Report on Housing put forward a minimum figure of 606,000 units to be built in the postwar decade, but it is claimed that this figure makes allowance for only half of the doubled-up families, and for none of the crowded non-family units. Seven years ago it was estimated that there were 200,000 homes without adequate sanitary facilities—in 27 main cities. 150,000 units were in need of external repairs, 150,000 families were overcrowded—and the home building of the last four years has done little to better this picture. Statistics give little life to the housing picture: but a tour of the average Canadian city will reveal they are in the same condition as Washington, where within sight of the Capitol there are some of the U.S.'s worst slums.

The Regent Park housing development in Toronto has attracted attention as one of Canada's important slum clearance projects. Experience with it will be useful to other cities, and it may provide a pattern for future slum-clearances. Rent-scales have been worked out for the Regent Park scheme that adjust rent to the size of the family and the income of the family, two of the most important considerations in determining housing need.

From experience in Britain, Scandinavia and the United States, a series of principles or guides to action have been worked out by housing experts. They indicate the important considerations in operating a public housing scheme. Some are outlined below to provide a few talking points and to indicate how the problem has been attacked elsewhere.

Perhaps one of the more obvious principles, but one which doctrinaire do-gooders or planners may easily overlook, is that there is no one rental system to be applied in all cities under all conditions. Humphrey Carver and Alison Hopwood, in their *Rents For Regent Park*, list four variants of rental subsidies used in England. The keynote of each system is adjustment to local conditions; it underlines the notion that any subsidized housing scheme must be empirical, it must start from a study of the housing needs of the particular community concerned.

Equally vital is the rule that subsidized housing for low income groups and private housing provisions must not overlap. In some foreign schemes an arbitrary gap of 20 per cent between the highest rent chargeable under a public project and the lowest commercial rent for privately built housing has been fixed. The proper sphere of public housing is below the lowest cost housing (keeping in mind the idea of a minimum standard of housing) that can be privately built. There should not be competition between state aided housing and private housing. The aim of the state in making cheap housing available should be to take care of the needs that cannot be met by private enterprise.

Workable guides to what can be paid in rent have been determined by social agencies and housing agencies by long experimenting. Within the groups that must be housed publicly if they are to be housed adequately, not more than one-fifth of monthly income can be used for rent without depriving families of other necessities. If families are large in relation to income—that is, if only a few members of a family are working, then one-sixth may be the maximum. By U.S. housing legislation one-fifth of net income can be allocated to gross rent, that is, rent plus utilities costs.

The Regent Park scale is based on a combination of family size and family income. Where many members of the family are working, they are expected to pay part of the rent. Thus there is no definite rent for a given housing unit. By providing a variety of housing sizes, and a variety of rents, the needs of various sizes of families with different incomes can be met.

From a study of Canadian housing statistics, it seems clear that far too few rental units are being provided—only 20 per cent of present building. Under a public scheme, the majority of the accommodation should be for rent. As there are two tenants for every home owner in Canada's urban areas, at least half of all new housing should be for rent. Subsidy schemes help to improve the ratio. Of course, low income earners are usually in no position to make financial commitments to buy even very low cost housing. From the point of view of the community, it seems desirable to maintain mobility within a housing scheme. As families grow up and leave home, housing needs and ability to pay change, and a certain amount of relocation within the low-cost scheme is necessary.

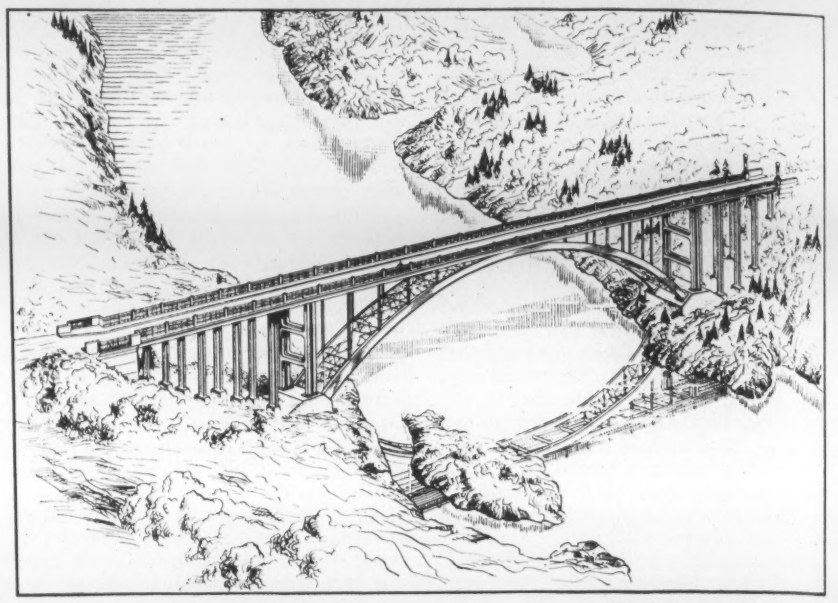
Financing

This is the barest outline of the rental or operating end of a public housing scheme. On the financing end, U.S. experience is valuable. There, local housing authorities have shown that they can borrow money at 2 to 2½ per cent, and that losses have been very low. Real economies have been possible by eliminating middleman profits and real estate agents' commissions. What housing experts emphasize is that the subsidy does not represent the whole cost of the scheme, a large portion of it is borne by the people who live in it. Only the difference between that return and the cost has to be borne by the taxpayer.

It should also be emphasized that we have in Canada already many housing subsidies, we have already accepted the subsidy principle in a sort of piece-meal fashion. Municipalities, by charging nominal prices for lots, services, and by reducing taxes, subsidized Wartime Housing. The Dominion double depreciation scheme for income tax has had the same effect as an outright subsidy, and of course, veterans' housing has been assisted.

It is clear that there can be no such thing as an effective policy for housing if it treats all housing needs the same; we need a multiple housing policy. In such a policy, private builders and financers would not be competing with government. Opposition by these groups to public housing seems irrelevant, for public housing is designed primarily to do a job that private enterprise does not do.

*Data and discussion of low-cost public housing will be found in the following, on which much of this article is based: *Report IV, Housing and Community Planning* (Advisory Committee on Reconstruction, Ottawa, 1944)—*The Curtis Report*; Nathan Straus— *The Seven Myths of Housing*; L. C. Marsh—*The Economics of Low Rent Housing* (February 1949 issue of *The Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science*); Carver and Hopwood—*Rents For Regent Park* (Civic Advisory Council of Toronto).



—*Aluminum Co. of Canada*

FIRST ALL-ALUMINUM highway bridge in the world will be started this summer. It will cross Saguenay River between Arvida and Shipshaw.

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Canada's Astonishing Growth

By P. M. RICHARDS

CANADA is expanding in a big way; most of us do not realize how much. Sometimes we look, for instance, at all the new movie theatres, stores and other buildings opening up in the downtown areas of our Canadian cities and we wonder where all the business to support them is coming from. The answer is that we're operating on a bigger scale than we used to. For one thing, we have more people than we did; for another, a much larger proportion of them are working and spending. As regards population, it might be noted that in the twelve months which ended March 31, 1949, newcomers to Canada numbered no less than 125,603, constituting an increase of 58.6 per cent from the 79,194 who came here in the immediately preceding year. Immigration on such a scale may create some problems in respect of housing and job placement but over the long-term it cannot fail to make for greater national prosperity. Incidentally, besides making a larger home market, it also means a smaller per-capita national debt.

As Donald Gordon, deputy governor of the Bank of Canada, pointed out the other day, in almost every respect Canada is bigger than it was ten years ago—even our territory has recently been enlarged. Many of the greatest changes during the decade took place in the early part of it, and were overshadowed by the other earth-shaking events of those years. The level of activity reached during the war was considered abnormal at the time, but in fact it has been well maintained since then, while our economy has been adjusting itself to the new patterns of peacetime. Canadians, including Newfoundlanders, now number 13¼ million people, which is 16 per cent more than ten years ago, but apart from mere numbers, the record shows a steady improvement in the health, skills and other desirable qualities of our people.

While the population has increased by 16 per cent, the number employed has risen by roughly 40 per cent. Half of the increase of 1,400,000 in the number at work has come through the reduction of unemployment to minimum levels, and though in recent years some of us may have become more conscious of its inconveniences than of its advantages, the fact remains that in 1948 Canada produced about 75 per cent more in goods and services than it did ten years earlier, and with only 40 per cent more workers.

And despite present unsatisfactory conditions in respect of some export markets, the evidence is that Canada's exports of goods and services have also risen by nearly three-quarters in the ten-year period and that Canadian producers have increased their efficiency during the decade in relation to others countries' producers. "Indeed," said Mr. Gordon, "there has never been a time when our exporters were in a stronger competitive position and better able to stand price adjustments."

But the most surprising comparisons are found in the field that is by far the largest factor in the market for Canada's output, the purchases of goods and services by Canadians. Total consumption per capita, or what is sometimes called the average standard of living in Canada, rose by about 50 per cent over the decade. Though, Mr. Gordon said, this might be hard for many to believe on the basis of personal experience, the facts showed that as a nation Canadians drank one-third more milk, ate two-thirds more pork, rang up two-thirds more movie admissions, and bought 75 per cent more new houses in 1948 than they did in 1938. They used twice as much gasoline, chewed twice as much gum, and drank more than twice the quantity of liquor. They bought more than twice as many new refrigerators and ate nearly three times as much ice cream.

And Saving More Too!

Notwithstanding the big increase in consumers' total expenditures over the ten-year period (about 75 per cent, measured in terms of physical volume), Canadians are still saving a larger proportion of their income after tax than before the war—about 10 per cent in 1948 as compared with 5 per cent in 1938. In terms of dollars, new personal saving was $1,150 million in 1948 as compared with $180 million in 1938. Even after deflating the 1948 figure for higher prices, it is obvious that the real volume of new saving was several times greater than its pre-war level.

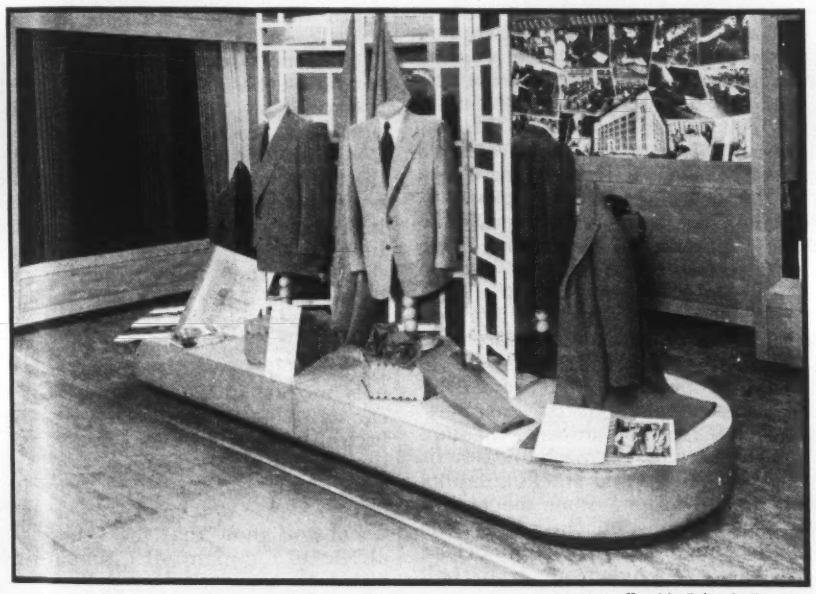
Part of these savings, said the deputy governor of the Bank of Canada, have been invested directly by the individuals concerned in new homes or home equipment or in equipment for farms and unincorporated businesses. The rest has been invested in corporate business through the purchase of securities, or invested in government bonds or held in the banks. The total increase in holdings of all currency, bonds and mortgages over the ten-year period was about $12 billion or 125 per cent, the liabilities of Canadian life insurance companies to policyholders increased by about 85 per cent, and the deposit and debenture liabilities of trust and loan companies rose by 50 per cent.

As Mr. Gordon said, it is important for all of us to realize how spectacularly we have broken out of the paralysis of the thirties and what our potentialities are for production, investment and consumption.

Canada's Trade Fair: Showcase For World Goods

—*N.F. 3.*

The Second Canadian International Trade Fair opens May 30 at Toronto in the buildings of the Canadian National Exhibition. The Trade Fair is designed as a world show window, as a place to display goods, where buyers can see a wide range of products and where manufacturers and exporters can see what competitors are doing. Preparations are well advanced for the opening; in the top picture workmen are seen putting finishing touches to signs that mark booths of various Canadian manufacturers. This year the biggest single commodity group is textiles.

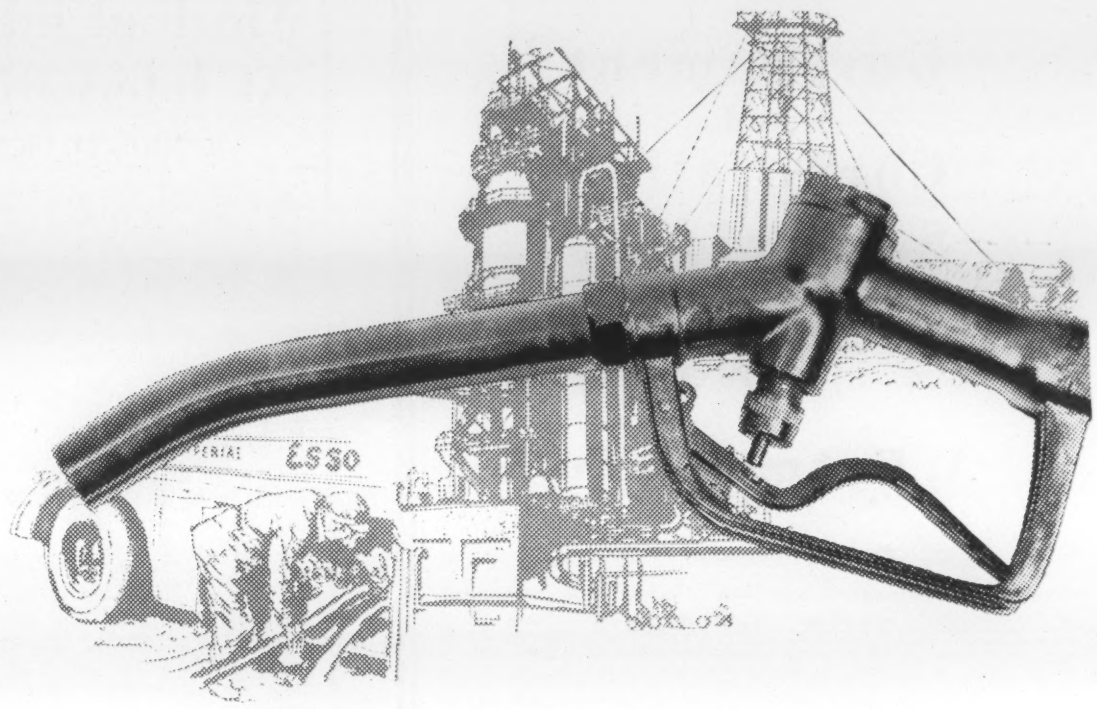


—*Rapid Grip & Batten.*

The British will be big exhibitors in this section, with 20,000 sq. ft. of space, or a little less than fifty per cent of the total textile display. The U.K. National Wool Textile Corporation has shows by 25 member firms. The second picture above shows a section of the display by a top Canadian clothing firm. Bottom picture indicates that machinery is one of the more important sections of the Fair. England has heaviest representation in this section, too. Photo shows a mobile crane built by K. & L. Steelfounders and Engineers Ltd. of England. This particular

—*Photographic Arts.*

model can lift a five ton load, and swings through 360 degrees. Canadian representatives are Wilson Sales and Construction of New Toronto. France will also be a heavy exhibitor in this group as will the Czechs and Italians. Many U.S. firms will be exhibiting via the shows put on by their Canadian subsidiaries or branch plants. Staging the Fair in Canada underlines our position as one of the great trading nations.



There's a big investment behind the gas for every car

Finding oil and bringing it to you—in the kind of products you need, and at low prices—is a big job and takes a lot of money. Behind that dependable supply are thousands of Canadians engaged in finding, producing, transporting, refining and marketing—working with tools that cost hundreds of millions. But the investment in those tools is your guarantee of adequate supply and minimum price.

FIRST, the oil must be found. This means expensive equipment and the risking of money in patient search. A single deep test drilling rig is worth half a million dollars and one unsuccessful well in the Alberta foothills has cost more than a million. Then when oil fields *are* found, they must be developed; just to drill and equip one well in the Leduc field costs about $100,000.

SECOND, crude oil must be transported to a refinery. Tank cars, pipe lines and ocean and lake tankers are the vehicles. A large pipe line may cost $100,000 a mile; Imperial's largest tanker, just put into service, cost more than $5 millions.

THIRD, the crude oil must be refined into hundreds of useful products. Large and complex refining units are the workman's equipment here. To meet your increasing needs for more and better products Imperial since the war has added refining capacity to process an extra 31,000 barrels per day. The cost was more than $30 millions.

FOURTH, the products must be marketed—this means they must be made available to you when and where you need them. The tools of the marketer are such things as service stations, truck fleets, coastal ships, barges, oil drums and tanks. This equipment, too, adds up to millions.

Canadians are using twice as much oil as in 1939. To help meet your increasing needs Imperial has sought and found new fields, built ships and pipe lines, erected new refinery units, installed new marketing equipment. It costs more than twice as much to do these things as before the war.

The money we needed to do these things came from borrowing, from the sale of investments and from earnings put back into the business after paying dividends.

This money is helping to provide the tools to bring you all the oil you need—at the lowest possible price.

Bringing you oil is a big job—and a costly one.

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED

If you're interested in facts . . .

The price of a gallon of gasoline today is about the same as the price of a gallon of distilled water.

For years before the war the wholesale price of gasoline dropped almost steadily and although it has been caught in the general upswing of costs it has not increased nearly as much as other commodities.

Since 1939 the general wholesale price index has more than doubled but the petroleum products price index has advanced by less than two-thirds.

On its 1948 operations Imperial earned a profit equivalent to less than one cent a gallon for each gallon of products sold.

Government
and
Corporation
Securities

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NEWS OF THE MINES

Much of Interest for Mining Men At International Trade Fair

By JOHN M. GRANT

A REPEAT performance of last year's Canadian International Trade Fair—the first in North America—is to be held in Toronto from May 30 to June 10, and again the sponsor is the government of Canada. As far as this column is concerned an answer was sought to the question as to what attraction this market place for world traders will hold for those in the mining industry. First they will find exhibited products from at least 35 countries, compared to 28 in 1948, and an outstanding development is the fact that 60 per cent of the exhibits will be from abroad, which is an almost exact reverse of the proportion last year when 60 per cent of the products displayed were from Canada. Briefly speaking, however, the trade fair will be a gigantic sample room. While not designed as a public spectacle, it will bring together producers and buyers from every nation in one convenient place to do business, in other words purely and simply a world market place on a grand scale. A preview of the trade classifications (which number 21) promises that mining men will be able to compare many things of interest and also glean fresh ideas in their particular field. It is evident that the Trade Fair will offer much that is new and a few of the highlights that should appeal to mining men are briefly given. Further the growing interest of European nations is noteworthy. Making their first appearance this year, out of 18 European exhibitors, are Belgium, Luxembourg, Spain, Yugoslavia, and Germany (through a U.K. firm).

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The participation of two Yugoslav government-controlled cooperative agencies in the Chemicals—Light and Heavy, Radium group is of particular interest. A wide range of industrial chemicals is represented in the exhibits which these two agencies will feature for the first time at the fair. These will include alkaloids, acids, pure and methyl alcohol, sodas, lead acetate, tannin, pyrethrum, and a host of other light and heavy chemicals used in industry and agriculture. Several important Canadian firms will be represented and radioactive materials for industry, research and medicine will be shown. In the Iron, Steel and Non-ferrous Metals section, four firms will be newcomers. Canada, United States, Sweden, and Yugoslavia will have firms occupying space. A newcomer from Sweden will have a metallic-resistance material for use in making electrical elements for industrial and domestic applfances. Steel will be displayed in many of its numerous forms, as will nickel, alloys, brass and aluminum. Numerous Canadian firms have applied for space in this trade category and these include: Dominion Magnesium; International Nickel of Canada; Anaconda American Brass; Aluminum Company of Canada; and Noranda Copper and Brass.

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A wide range of products will be exhibited in the Electrical Tools, Motors and Supplies section, by European and North American firms. Three firms in this category are making their initial appearance at the Trade Fair. Industrial diamonds for all purposes will be displayed, as well as diamond drill bits and expansion reamers. Mechanical loading shovels, complete with crane attachment and bulldozer blades, are coming from Britain, along with carbon, alloy and high-speed tool steels, torsion bars, coil springs, etc. The Czechoslovak Fairs Centre has reserved space in this classification for Czech manufacturers of these products. England has a heavier representation of firms in the Machinery, Engineering, Plant Equipment section than any other country. In the light and medium tool fields a London, England, association, that represents 1,200 firms, has reserved space to display the products and provide information on each of its members' products. Cranes, dumpers, medium and light bulldozers, mechanical self-propelled loading and stacking equipment and a host of other machinery products will be displayed by the United Kingdom firms. American firms are showing industrial ball joints, casters, industrial trucks, gravity and power belt conveyors etc. A Swiss company will offer a line of electric and other types of travelling and stationary hoists. The Canadian representation, as expected has taken the largest space in this group, and will present a composite display of almost everything in the field, both manufactured in Canada and through Canadian agencies acting for outside firms, including products new to the trade.

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A diamond drilling program commenced recently at Belkor Mines (the company formed to succeed Benkor Gold Mines) in Beauchastel township, Quebec. The present company has added eight to the 10 claims acquired from Benkor and now holds 775 acres which adjoin Quesabe Mines on the south. The gold occurrences on the property have been known for some time, and a crew of men under J. F. B. Davies, consulting engineer, has been prospecting, trenching and cleaning out old test pits. The major showing is contained in a 15-foot shear zone which strikes across the property, with a length of 500 feet disclosing veins up to five feet in width, carrying visible gold. The second showing in the westerly section, has returned values of $16, $23.25 and $20 in gold in surface sampling. A new trest pit on the main showing, 75 feet from previous sampling, showed visible gold. Directors of Belkor Mines are: Murdoch Mosher, Toronto; Jos. Korman, Noranda; Dan Lamothe, Noranda; Fernand Dufresne, Laval-Sur-Lac, Que.; Louis Theisen, Noranda; Ralph Percy, Toronto; Wm. T. Carroll, Toronto. The property is readily reached by motor road, nine miles from Noranda, four miles from Waite-Amulet.

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No details on financing of the Labrador-Quebec iron ore developments are available yet. Jules R. Timmins, president, informed the Hollinger Consolidated annual meeting that the directors were not yet in a position to give details of the financing plan at this time. An expenditure of $200,000,000 may be required to bring the iron properties into production. Mr. Timmins stated it was contemplated that substantial tonnages will be disposed of annually in the United States, as this is the only market in which large tonnages can be sold at present. They are keeping in mind, however, the reservation of an ample supply of iron ore for Canada and the United Kingdom.

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Did you know that the International Nickel Company of Canada in addition to being the largest producer of nickel in the world, is the leading producer of platinum and palladium, and is fifth among the world's copper producers? Other metals extracted in limited quantities from the same ore are: gold, silver, ruthenium, iridium, rhodium, selenium, tellurium and cobalt. Its well-known mines in the Sudbury district are: Frood, Stobie, Creighton, Levack, Carson and Murray. Along with some 20 active subsidiary companies, International Nickel conducts its operations mainly in Canada, Great Britain and the

SIGNPOSTS FOR BUSINESS

CANADIAN farmers will seed 3,000,000 more acres to spring wheat this year than last, making a total of just under 27,000,000 acres seeded to wheat for harvest in 1949, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics estimates on the basis of intentions indicated at April 30. At the same time an increase of over a half-million acres in summerfallow in the Prairie Provinces is anticipated, bringing the total summerfallow to 20,600,00 acres.

Decreases are looked for in Canada's other major grain crops. Oats are expected to be down four per cent from last year to 10,800,000 acres and barley down seven per cent to 6,000,000. Extremely sharp declines will occur in seedings of rye and flaxseed, the extent of the change from last year in these two crops being 43 per cent and 75 per cent respectively. The acreage to be seeded to potatoes this year is five per cent below the 1948 level.

Canadian labor income in February is estimated at $605,000,000, down $3,000,000 from January, but up $56,000,000 or 11 per cent from an estimate for February 1948. Increases in labor income from January to February occurred in manufacturing, transportation, communication and storage, finance and fishing. These increases, however, were overbalanced by decreases in all other industries. (D.B.S.)

Tonnage of revenue freight carried by Canadian railways in January was down from a year ago, amounting to 11,114,000 tons compared with 11,600,000. Loadings at stations in Canada were down only 1.2 per cent to 8,203,000 tons, while receipts from foreign connections dropped by 392,000 tons to 2,911,000, with both imports and in transit traffic lighter. (D.B.S.)

Creamery butter production increased 1,640,000 pounds in April to 19,828,000 pounds from 18,188,000 in April last year. (D.B.S.)

Margarine production in Canada during the first four months of this year totalled 18,069,000 pounds, while stocks held by manufacturers, and in cold storages and other warehouses at the first of May amounted to 948,000 pounds. (D.B.S.)

Index number of farm prices continued its general downward trend in March. The index, on the base of 1935-39, was 251.1 compared with 252.8 in February and 240.2 in March a year ago. (D.B.S.)

Industrial employment in Canada at the beginning of March was at a new high for late winter, the index standing at 189.2 compared with 190.5 at the first of February and 188.9 at March 1 last year. (D.B.S.)

Sales of new motor vehicles totalled 24,637 units in March retailing for $52,359,305 compared with 20,974 which sold for $40,688,378 in the same month last year. (D.B.S.)

Production of crude petroleum and natural gasoline rose to a new monthly peak in February, amounting to 1,443,000 barrels, seven per cent higher than the previous peak of 1,356,500 in January, and 85 per cent above the 779,800 barrels produced in February last year. (D.B.S.)

Cost-of-living indexes for four of the eight regional cities recorded increases during March, two were unchanged, and two moved lower. (D.B.S.)

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NOTICE OF DIVIDEND NO. 37

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Ten Cents (10c) per share in Canadian funds has been declared, payable on Thursday, June 30, 1949, to shareholders of the company of record at the close of business on Tuesday, May 31st, 1949.

By Order of the Board.

G. M. HUYCKE,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Toronto, Ont., May 16th, 1949.

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United States. Besides these mines the company operates two smelters, a nickel refinery, a copper refinery and four hydro-electric plants in Ontario. In Great Britain it has a nickel refinery, a precious metals refinery, a rolling mill plant, an extrusion plant; and in the United States a rolling mill plant and a foundry. Three large research laboratories and seven plant laboratories are located in Canada, Great Britain and the United States.

•

With a 250-ton milling operation the objective, Ascot Metals Corporation plans dewatering present workings of the Moulton Hill mine, carrying out additional underground development, and installation of new surface equipment. The property was acquired from Aldermac Copper and is located about three miles from Sherbrooke, Que. Ore has been indicated over a 600-foot length to a depth of 1,000 feet. Existing underground development extends to 442 feet on the shaft incline, with three levels opened up. Grade as indicated by diamond drilling ran 2.85 per cent copper, 4.73 per cent lead, 13.2 per cent zinc, 0.183 ozs. gold and 3.04 ozs. silver. An underwriting agreement for treasury stock in the company is designed to yield a total of $780,000 when completed, and financial requirements to bring the mine into efficient production are estimated at $250,000. Replacement value of plant installations now on the property is said to be $400,000.

•

Two diamond drill holes have been completed, and a third is being drilled by Nicholson Mines at its uranium-gold property in the Lake Athabaska area. The present drilling is in the No. 1 zone some 2,000 feet east of the No. 2 zone and shaft site. Typically poor core recovery was obtained from the friable and brittle pitchblende which is ground up, but significant analyses of uranium oxide were secured. Despite the difficult drilling conditions and low core recoveries, three zones, No. 1, 2 and 4, are all reported to have returned conclusive indications of pitchblende at depths down to 200 feet. Drilling will be suspended on completion of the third hole in this program and work concentrated on underground development of No. 2 and 4 zones. It is planned to collar two shafts (on the 2 and 4 zones) during the "break-up," and sinking of one of these shafts will be continued with present equipment, until the heavy, permanent plant is delivered on the open water. Intensive prospecting will also be carried out during the coming season to investigate other indications.

•

The company's first net profit since 1941, is shown by Malartic Gold Fields, Ltd., for 1948, when the previous year's net loss of $25,739 was turned into a net profit of $412,597, equal to 10.3 cents per share. Production and ore reserves were substantially increased and the working capital position also improved. The recovery is to a considerable extent attributable to the better labor situation and benefits under the Emergency Gold Mining Assistance Act. Due to heavy capital expenditures on plant expansion and mine development the balance sheet still shows current liabilities in excess of current assets by $551,448, but the deficit was reduced to this figure from $710,773 a year previous. It is pointed out by M. A. Thomson, president, that the greater part of the substantial operating profits accruing from the year's operations were ploughed back into plant expansion. Toward the end of 1948 practically all major plant expansion expenditures having been made, he states, remaining profits were used to assist in reducing the company's indebtedness. Developed and indicated ore reserves of 4,880,000 tons compare with 3,650,000 tons at the end of 1947, and the gain was despite the milling of 299,518 tons. Of this total 4,065,000 tons are above the 1,200-foot horizon of the No. 2 mine.

•

A net profit of $44,947, or 2¾ cents a share, is reported by Highland-Bell Ltd., British Columbia silver-lead producer, in the first quarter of the current year, compared with $78,655, or five cents a share in the like 1948 period. The net profit for the whole of 1948 was $248,864 equal to 16 cents per share, as against $153,685, or 9.8 cents in 1947. The report of P. L. Clark, manager, shows the mine to be in a very satisfactory condition. As in former years, due to the variability of the lode and the intense faulting, no ore reserve figure is computed. Mr. Clark points out, however, that lateral work and diamond drilling during the year, disclosed a number of sections in the mine favorable for ore development and in this regard has shown a considerable improvement over the previous year. A dividend of five cents per share was paid on January 15 and expectations are that a second distribution of like amount will be made around the middle of the year.

•

James Y. Murdoch, president, Kerr-Addison Gold Mines, told shareholders at the annual meeting that there are signs that governments are realizing that if currencies are to be placed upon a basis of security which the trading peoples of the world would believe in, the value of gold, as expressed in those currencies, must be readjusted. "Kerr-Addison is entering on a new era and so may well be that universal standard of value — gold," he remarked.

•

Little exploration work was carried cut by Macfie Red Lake Mines in 1948, but drilling is now underway on a potential area on the Red Lake property. The company increased its holdings in Dickenson Red Lake Mines through the purchase of an additional $95,000 of par value bonds and 42,500 shares of stock. Also acquired late in the year was a group of mining claims in the uranium district of Alona Bay, Lake Superior. It is proposed to survey and prospect these claims this summer.

STOCK MARKET OUTLOOK

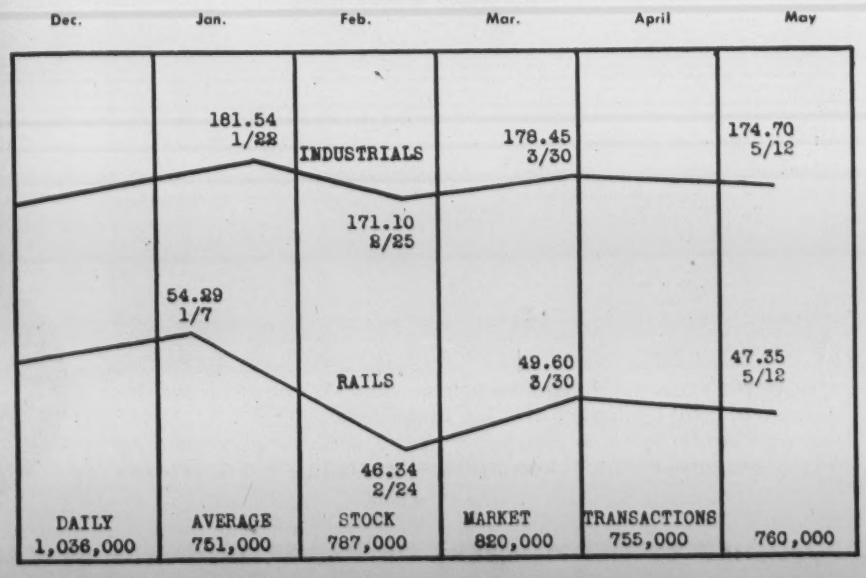
By Haruspex

COMMON stocks continue favorably priced from the earnings and yield standpoint, but remain under pressure from investor fears as to the business outlook and possible adverse American legislation. Barring war, and assuming, as we do, no business collapse, we expect psychology to improve in the course of the months ahead, with ensuing better prices for stocks.

Expressing an opinion as to what the general market will do over a several-month period carries a degree of risk during an era such as now under way, when many indeterminates exist in the foreign relations picture and in the domestic political tug of war between left and right. Subject to possible, though not probable, interruption by these factors, it was our assumption, as stated at the turn of the year, that at some point after the early months of 1949 an intermediate price advance of worthwhile proportions would be witnessed. To the present occasion, we have seen no reason to change this viewpoint, although we recognize that such advance could be ushered in by the not infrequent preliminary price shakeout.

Meanwhile, the market has been subjected, over recent months, to a lot of bad news without giving ground particularly, making it look as though it is pretty well liquidated for the time being, at least. In combination with this has been a sharp advance in the short sale position that could prove quite a force on the upside should this group be frightened into covering, as occurred during the spring of 1948.

DOW-JONES AVERAGES



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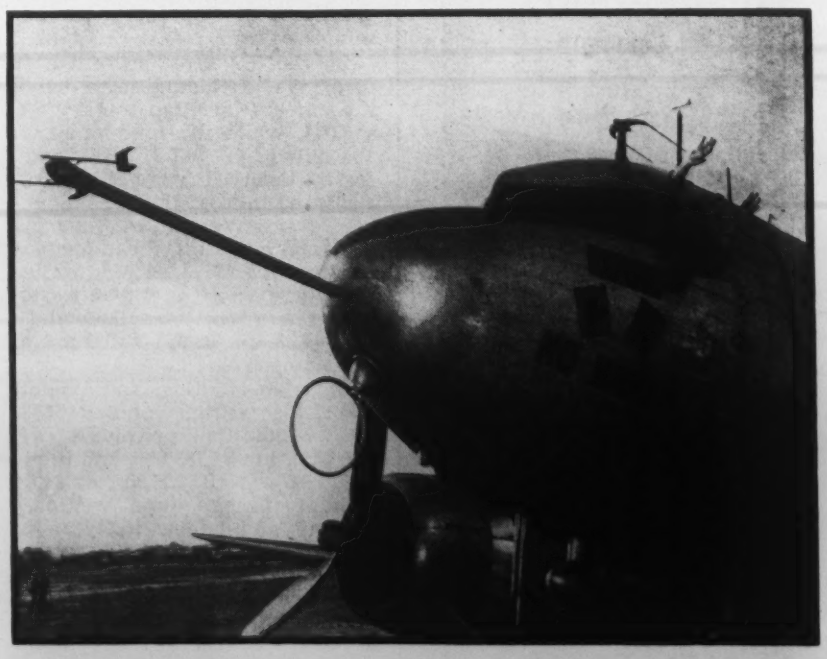
PRESIDENT

J. F. F. McQUEEN, A.R.S.M., A.M.I.P.

At a recent meeting of the Board of Directors of Trinidad Leaseholds (Canada) Limited, Mr. J. F. F. McQueen, A.R.S.M., A.M.I.P., was elected President. Mr. McQueen's twenty-five years' experience in the petroleum industry has covered the fields of production and marketing in a number of oil producing countries throughout the world and the last fifteen years have been spent with Trinidad Leaseholds Ltd., London, England.



SIGN AND SIGNAL say just what they mean as the U.S. Navy demonstrates a completely new automatic pilot. A feature of the device is the control of engine speed by an element seen protruding from the nose of the aircraft. Really "no hands" as the pilot shows.

ABOUT INSURANCE

Fire Insurance Premiums May Be Too Low, Not Now Too High

By GEORGE GILBERT

Those responsible for the placing of fire insurance on churches, public buildings, schools and similar structures are sometimes inclined to contend that the premium rates on the properties in which they are interested are much too high and should be materially reduced.

However, government figures showing the premiums charged for insurance on such properties and the losses incurred by no means bear out such a contention but rather the reverse: that is, that the rates are too low and not too high.

WHILE those engaged in the fire insurance business are well aware of the practical impossibility of underwriting all classes of risks at a rate which will surely yield a profit, and that the best they can hope for is that the favorable results on the good classes of risks on their books will more than offset the adverse results on the unprofitable classes, the insuring public at times are inclined to claim they are being discriminated against in the matter of rates charged on certain types of property in which they are interested as owners or trustees.

Sometimes they go to the extent of making an effort to establish an insurance company in order to demonstrate that insurance can be provided at a lower rate on the particular class of property in which they are interested than the rate now being charged. For instance, several attempts have been made to start a company for the express purpose of insuring church property in the belief that a material reduction in the cost of church insurance could thus be effected. In a table in the just issued detailed report of the Superintendent of Insurance, Ottawa, giving the aggregate experience for the whole of Canada of Dominion registered companies for 1945 and 1946, it is shown that the loss ratio on churches and similar buildings was 88.55 per cent. of the premiums written.

In the two years the amounts written—gross direct, less cancellations on direct business and all reinsurance disregarded—by these companies in Canada on such buildings totalled $736,284,150, while the premiums written amounted to $4,774,033, and the losses incurred—gross direct, less salvage, and all reinsurance disregarded—were $4,227,415. It is obvious that these risks yield no profit but a heavy loss to the companies carrying the insurance.

Flour and cereal mills and grain elevators also proved very unprofitable risks for the companies. The gross amounts written totalled $724,655,860, while premiums written amounted to $3,112,599, and the losses incurred were $2,284,795, or 95.89 per cent of the premiums written. Likewise unprofitable were oil risks of all kinds. The gross amounts written totalled $118,713,619, while the premiums written amounted to $789,972, and the losses incurred were $772,194, or 97.75 of the premiums written.

Average Loss Ratio

It might be well to point out that the amounts written on all classes of risks by these companies in Canada in the two years totalled $17,303,066,294, while the premiums written amounted to $129,423,127, and the losses incurred were $67,681,247, or 52.29 per cent of the premiums written. That was the average loss ratio on all risks, so it will be seen how much above the average were the loss ratios on the risks so far referred to.

Metal working plants, garages, hangars were risks which had a loss ratio above the average. The amounts of insurance written totalled $361,391,291, while premiums written amounted to $4,112,339, and the losses incurred were $2,562,793, or 62.32 of premiums written. So were foods, food and beverage plant risks. The amounts of insurance written totalled $586,329,808, while the premiums written amounted to $3,163,804, and the losses incurred were $1,908,413, or 60.32 per cent of the premiums written.

As an offset to some extent to the risks with a high loss ratio there are certain other classes of risks with a loss ratio well below the average. Sprinklered risks, and dwellings are such risks. The amounts of insurance written on sprinklered risks of whatever nature or occupancy totalled $4,013,686,879, while the premiums written amounted to $15,793,179, and the losses incurred were $5,602,382 or 35.47 per cent of the premiums written.

In the case of protected frame dwellings, excluding farm buildings, the amounts written totalled $2,262,446,044, while the premiums written amounted to $17,345,319, and the losses incurred were $7,053,987, or 40.67 per cent of the premiums written. On unprotected dwellings, excluding farm buildings, the amounts written totalled $774,028,736, while the premiums written amounted to $9,942,130, and the losses incurred were $3,484,658, or 35.05 per cent of the premiums written.

On farm buildings the amounts of insurance written totalled $653,429,328, while the premiums written amounted to $7,183,036, and the losses incurred were $3,206,852, or 44.64 per cent of the premiums written. On railway and public utility risks the amounts of insurance written totalled $512,629,302, while the premiums written amounted to $1,614,478, and the losses incurred were $713,714, or 44.21 per cent of the premiums written.

On mining risks the amounts of insurance written totalled $226,641,446, while the premiums written amounted to $2,132,028, and the losses incurred were $986,179, or 46.26 per cent of the premiums written. On the contents of retail stores, office buildings, banks and hotels the amounts of insurance written totalled $1,235,494,841, while the premiums written amounted to $14,626,782, and the losses incurred were $7,198,957, or 49.22 per cent of the premiums written.

On warehouses the amounts of insurance written totalled $577,746,946, while the premiums written amounted to $4,963,671, and the losses incurred were $2,952,738, or 59.49 per cent of the premiums written. On saw and shingle mills the amounts of insurance written totalled $72,308,457, while the premiums written amounted to $1,907,739, and the losses incurred were $1,118,589, or 58.63 per cent of the premiums written.

Enquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

I understand that the word "average" has a different meaning in a marine insurance policy than it has in a policy of fire insurance. What I would like to know is its significance when it appears in a fire insurance policy as one of the conditions, it being stated that the policy is "subject to average."

W.W.F., Vancouver, B.C.

If a fire insurance policy is expressed to be "subject to average," it means that if the property, the subject matter of the insurance, should at the time of a loss be of greater value than the amount for which it is insured, then the insured becomes his own insurer in respect of the uninsured balance and must bear a proportionate share of the loss accordingly. This is different in its effect from that of, say, the 80 per cent co-insurance clause, which requires the insured to maintain insurance, concurrent in form, range and wording with the policy, on each and every item of the property insured to the extent at least of 80 per cent of the actual cash value, and that failing to do so the insured shall be a co-insurer to the extent of an amount sufficient to make the aggregate insurance equal to 80 per cent of the actual cash value of each and every item of the property insured, and, in that capacity, shall bear his proportion of any loss that may occur. Each division or subdivision (if any) of the sums insured is deemed to be an "item."

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The Commercial General Insurance Company of Mexico

Notice is hereby given that the Commercial General Insurance Company of Mexico, having ceased to carry on business in Canada, will apply to the Minister of Finance for the release, on the fourth day of July, 1949, of the securities on deposit with the Minister of Finance, and that any insurance company opposing such release should file its opposition thereto with the Minister of Finance on or before the fourth day of July, 1949.

Dated at Toronto, Ontario, this 28th day of March, 1949.

(Sgd.) V. R. WILLEMSON,
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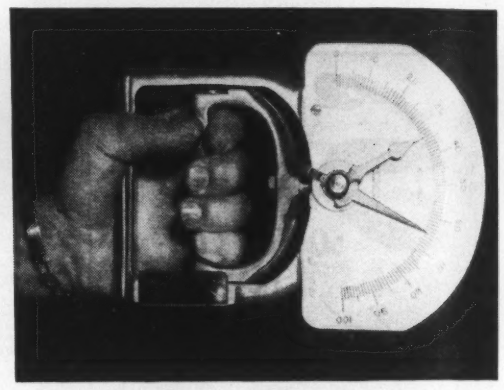

HOW'S YOUR GRIP? A hand strength of at least 60 pounds in the stronger hand and 50 pounds in the other is considered essential for safe handling of the average passenger car. Drivers are cautioned against tiring drives if their strength is not up to par when tested in mobile testing units like the one below.

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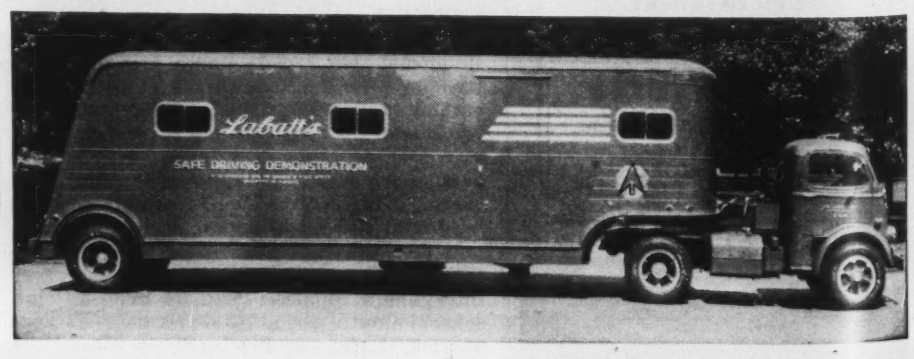
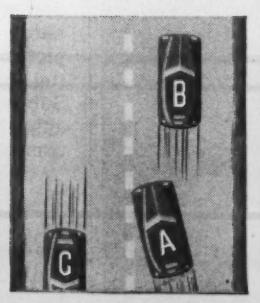
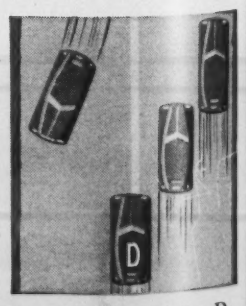


1. DOES THE SOLID WHITE LINE MEAN: Go slow? It's safe to cross? It's not safe to cross? Simply a division in the road?

ANSWERS: 1. It is NEVER safe or lawful to cross a solid white line. 2. Yes, the line is a broken one. 3. Yes. D should NOT be straddling the solid line.



2. Is it safe for driver of Car A to pass Car B if Car C is not closely followed?



3. Is driver of Car D to blame for causing all four cars to be in this difficulty?

(Answers Below)

Labatt's BREWERS SINCE 1832

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What To Sell World Market Still Britain's Problem

By JOHN L. MARSTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

The world market for Britain's goods is changing. Though demand is still much in excess of supply for many kinds of machinery, a seller's market has appeared in many light consumer goods. It is in that range of goods that Britain faces severe competition. Mr. Marston argues that highly complicated products that skilled workman can produce is the best competitive line for the United Kingdom.

London.

EACH MAY the British Industries Fair, at London and Birmingham brings to view some underlying trends of manufacture and trade. A year ago it could be said that most of the products shown at Earls Court and Olympia, London, being mainly consumers goods and products of light industry, were entering a buyers' market, whereas most of the exhibits at Castle Bromwich, Birmingham, being mainly capital goods and products of heavy industry, were still unobtainable for delivery within a few months. Some of the indications of the 1949 Fair are worth noting.

The range of goods now subject to a buyers' market has unquestionably spread to Birmingham but only, as it were, to the fringe. There is little change—disturbingly little—in the delivery dates which manufacturers can quote for heavy capital equipment of all kinds; and iron and steel anywhere near its raw state, so far from having priority for export, is still permitted abroad on only a very small scale.

But the picture is different where housing and household products are concerned. The varied structural equipment which the Midland industries produce is not selling so readily at home, and some of the oversea markets, notably South Africa, are in an uncertain state. Household goods —light holloware, light engineering and electrical products, and the like —were already beginning to experience competition before the 1948 Fair, and in the ensuing year the trend has been accentuated.

More Competition

The competitive element is more marked in the London sections. Traditionally, textiles dominate the scene there and, although they are not generally in plentiful supply, there was clear evidence of purposeful designing and price paring to consolidate goodwill in specific markets. There were also interesting developments in synthetic fibres, advances in nylon being especially notable. The same studied appeal to individual markets was observable in other "necessary" consumers goods such as footwear: in this case the simple traditional British styles have often been ornamented—even against the aesthetic judgment of the designers —to appeal to other tastes.

Over the wide, and significantly widening, range of "inessential" consumers goods competition is now immediate and undisguised. Dynamic salesmanship, in the product and in the organization, is now more important than the ability to make goods in large quantities for early delivery.

These are not sensational developments: they were already beginning a year or more ago.. What is important to study is British industry's success or failure in meeting changed conditions.

The most hopeful sign is that a real effort is being made not simply to sell British goods abroad but to design goods specifically for oversea markets. Market research all over the world is revealing—what was evidently not sufficiently obvious—that goods which not one family in a hundred wants in Britain may be required by almost every family in Central Africa, India, or elsewhere.

It is also increasingly recognized that oversea buyers who like British goods, and are willing to pay British prices, will not commit themselves to an order if the manufacturer cannot commit himself to a delivery date.

One big difficulty, however, remains. It is all every well to make the appropriate bright coloured articles for the Middle East and white-and-ivory goods for North America, and to make them abundantly enough to offer for firm and early delivery; but Britain is not the only manufacturing country trying thus to study the markets. Quality counts as well; and Britain has nothing to fear on this account, now that the shoddy goods which (it has to be humbly admitted) some firms turned out for quick profits while anything would sell, are not to be seen any longer. But in the matter of pricing there are many adjustments, some of them drastic, that still need to be made.

The question how this problem is to be tackled has yet to be answered. Some people say that there is no hope of adjusting British prices, to bring them into line with competitive world values, by any means other than devaluation of the currency. One of the major struggles is likely to be waged around this matter in the coming months. Whatever the means. the problem must be tackled, and tackled soon. Otherwise, British goods, however desirable in themselves, will not be desirable on a mass scale in the world markets.

One obvious objection to devaluation is that it would reduce receipts, in terms of foreign currency, from the scarce goods which are still in strong demand; and the B. I. F. has shown that over a wide range of capital goods demand is likely to be in excess of supply for a long time. The difficulty is to sell the light-industrial goods which many other nations make, some of them with very cheap labor.

And that question raises again the other question, whether Britain has been wise to put her energies indiscriminately into the manufacture of anything that was saleable, without due regard for the fact that the sellers' market would last much longer for products requiring a high degree of technical knowledge and workmanship than for miscellaneous consumer goods, and even basic consumer goods such as textiles.

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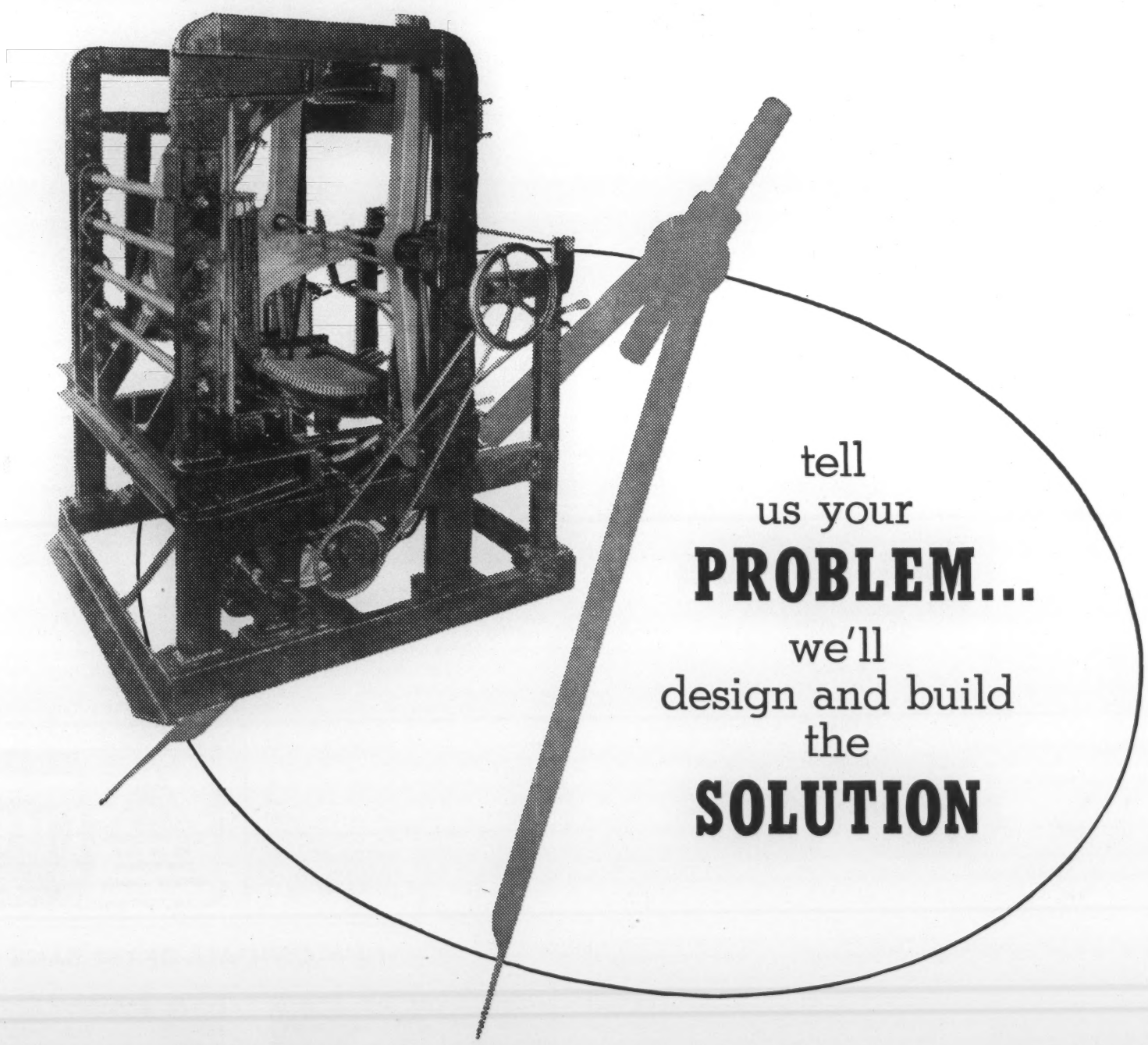

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Business Briefs

FOR the fiscal year ended January 31, 1949 consolidated net earnings of Belgium Glove & Hosiery Co. were the highest in the company's history. Net earnings, after all charges, including taxes, were equivalent to over 9½ times dividend requirements on the company's preferred shares and, after such dividends, were equal to $2.64 per common share compared with $2.26 for the previous year.

After expending $86,816 for alterations, improvements and additions to stores and applying $13,141 in the redemption of 765 preferred shares, working capital increased by $41,367.

•

OCCIDENTAL LIFE, with Canadian head office London, Ontario, enjoyed the best year in the history of the company in 1948, in new sales of ordinary insurance, with substantial increases in its assets and surplus, W. Lockwood Miller, general manager for Canada, announced in reviewing the financial statement for the year just closed. The company had $1,922,202,606 of life insurance in force last December 31, showing a 22 per cent increase over 1947. New ordinary life insurance sold increased more than 26.6 per cent over the previous year, with $315,328,617 delivered during 1948. The company's accident and sickness premium income, excluding group, increased 9.4 per cent.

Occidental Life's total assets increased to $211,424,302, with capital and surplus rising to $16,161,236. Payment of $21,010,539 to policyowners and beneficiaries brought total payments since organization to $172,476,111.

•

NET profit of Dominion Woollens & Worsteds, Ltd. for 1948, after providing $340,166 for future decline in inventory values and $418,750 for income taxes, amounted to $312,822, or $2.12 per share. This compares with $267,584, or $1.82 a share, for 1947 when the provision for inventory reserve after adjustment for income taxes on same was $282,792 and adjusted income taxes were $372,500.

Balance sheet at December 31, 1948, reflects the expanding operations and shows working capital of $2,371,506, comparing with $2,030,936 a year ago. Capital expenditures for the year totalled $170,000 and fixed assets, after $2,601,581 depreciation, were carried at $2,159,510. Funded debt was reduced by $50,000. Earned surplus of $1,039,518, compares with $975,160 at the end of 1947.

•

THE annual report of Tip Top Tailors Ltd. for the 52 weeks ending January 1, 1949, indicates net earnings for the year of $293,278, after providing an amount of $150,000 for future depreciation in inventory values, $84,927 for depreciation of fixed assets and $262,500 for taxes on income. This compares with $327,890 in the preceding fiscal period of 53 weeks. During 1948, the company's net expenditures in respect of additions to fixed assets amounted to $421,220. After these expenditures, and after redeeming $70,000 in maturing bonds, the net working capital amounted to $2,319,887, as compared with $2,326,665 at the end of the previous fiscal period.

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THE annual report of Moore Corp. Ltd. shows net profit after all deductions, including provision for retirement benefits, depreciation and federal taxes was $3,293,553, compared with $2,796,729 for 1947. The average net profit on each sales dollar was 5.6 cents.

Regular quarterly dividends were paid at the rate of 1¾ per cent each on the Preference A and Preference B shares, and 1 per cent each on the cumulative redeemable sinking fund preference shares. Quarterly dividends of 75 cents per share each, and and extra dividend of 45 cents per share, making a total of $3.45 per share for the year, were paid on the common shares. Total dividend disbursements amounted to $1,933,472, compared with $1,777,975 for 1947.

Working capital amounted to $12,439,070, showing an increase of $809,772 over the previous year. The ratio of Current Assets to Current Liabilities was 2.8 to 1. Net sales billed amounted to $59,038,231 compared with $51,742,939 for 1947. The United States portion of the year's business amounted to 89.3 per cent and the Canadian portion to 10.7 per cent.

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NET profit of $116,501 or 97 cents per share of capital stock is reported by Tooke Bros. Ltd. for the year ended December 31, 1948, a slight increase over the 1947 net profit of $111,686 or 93 cents per share. Operating profit for the year under review of $233,625 was down from $260,724 for the preceding period, but provision for income taxes of $72,265 showed a decrease from $99,780 while provision for depreciation of $44,859 compares with $49,257. Dividends of 40 cents per share or a total of $48,000 were again disbursed during the year.

The earned surplus account was increased from $191,520 to $259,082, after adjustments. Additional income and excess profits taxes for the years 1941 to 1946, less the refundable portion of excess profits tax of $8,889, amounted to $56,922 and adjustment of subsidies, etc., net, was $9,444.

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CANADIAN Pacific Railway's 1948 report states that gross earnings in 1948 increased $36,663,783, or 11.5 per cent over those of 1947. The increase in freight earnings amounted to $36,254,686, or 14.5 per cent. Approximately $25.1 million were produced by the increase of 21 per cent in Canadian domestic freight rates, effective April 8, and an increase of 15 per cent in competitive rates, effective September 15. Increases granted United States carriers and made applicable in Canada on international, overhead and certain import and export traffic produced $11.8 million.

The volume of traffic carried, measured in ton miles, was 3.8 per cent less than in 1947. Lower earnings were reported for only one commodity group, grain and grain products. The decrease in the volume of grain handled on the western lines amounted to 27 million bushels, or 10.9 per cent.

Passenger earnings decreased $2,049,575, or 5.1 per cent, reflecting a decrease both in the number of passengers carried and in the average distance travelled.

Dividend income increased $5,259,054 mainly from the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. of Canada, Ltd. Increased earnings due to higher world prices for base metals enabled that company to declare dividends and bonuses amounting to $11.00 per share, compared with $8.00 in 1947.

Net income, after payment of fixed charges, amount to $27,393,851, a decrease of $4,500,091 from the 1947 figure of $31,893,942.

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INTERNATIONAL Metal Industries Ltd. report for 1948 states that the operating profit, before income taxes but after providing for depreciation and all other charges, amounted to $2,066,000. Provision for taxes on income aggregating $700,000 has been deducted from the operating profit leaving a net profit of $1,366,000 as compared with $2,071,000 for 1947.

This net profit of $1,366,000 represents earnings of $37.41 per share on the preferred stock and, after allowing for preference dividends, earnings of $5.04 on the combined Class "A" and "B" Common stocks. Current assets amounted to $10,332,000 and current liabilities to $2,308,000, with a net working capital of $8,024,000, an increase of $1,497,000, which included the recent term borrowing of $1,000,000. This term loan was required for additional capital and was used in part to retire outstanding bank indebtedness.

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THE consolidated net income of International Petroleum Co. Ltd. for the year 1948 amounted to $11,810,470 (in terms of U.S. currency) after making the usual provisions for depreciation, depletion, amortization, exploration and drilling write-offs, income and other taxes, and after special provision in the amount of $6,338,927 covering accounting conversions to the U.S. currency equivalent of certain local currency working capital accounts in Peru and Colombia. These conversions were made at rates deemed to be realistic for accounting purposes, in the light of the dollar exchange situation in these two countries. The net income for 1948 of $11,810,470 or 81 cents per share, compares with $11,200,796 or 77 cents per share in 1947.

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CONSOLIDATED net profit of Canada and Dominion Sugar Co. Ltd., Chatham, Ont., and subsidiaries for the year ended December 31, 1948, amounted to $1,707,960 or $1.14 a share, after provision of $1,375,000 for income taxes and $500,000 for reserve for replacement of plant and equipment. Net profits are up 31 per cent from the 1947 figure of $1,299,141, the gain being mainly accounted for by the increase in the company's cane sugar refining.

The company's balance sheet shows current assets of $19,551,154, compared with $18,187,236 in 1947, and current liabilities of $2,487,470, compared with $1,950,255. Net working capital is thus increased to $17,063,684 from $16,236,981.

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DURING 1948 Imperial Oil found more crude oil, produced more oil, transported, refined, distributed and marketed more oil and products than ever before, according to the company's annual report, just released.

Capital expenditures for plant and equipment to help meet this growing demand for oil totalled $36,591,937, an increase of $9,371,933 over capital expenditures for 1947, and were larger than in any previous year.

Net income from all sources was $22,832,070, or 8.18 cents a share, as compared with $20,464,381 or 75.54 cents per share in 1947.

Imperial's sales in Canada and Newfoundland reached a new high of 1,819,000,000 gallons. The gross value of sales was $344,373,320 and the net profit on Canadian operations was $16,873,163, or 62.21 cents per share, compared with $15,903,865 or 58.71 cents per share in 1947.

BUSINESS BOOKS

CANADA (1949 Edition)—25c—*King's Printer.*

INITIATED 19 years ago to supplement the field of the "Canada Year Book", it is especially designed for ready use by businessmen, teachers, students, lecturers, and all those interested in the progress of Canada. This convenient pocket-sized annual contains up-to-date official information on all phases of the country's economic organization.

Special articles in this edition deal with "Canadian Petroleum Production and Outlook", "Citizenship and Canadian Unity", and "Canada Interest in the Alaskan Fur Seal".

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A SURVEY OF CONTEMPORARY ECONOMICS—Edited by Howard Ellis—*Blakiston Press*—$4.75.

READINGS IN THE THEORY OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE—Edited by Metzler and Ellis—*Blakiston Press*—$4.75.

THESE TWO BOOKS are produced under the auspices of the American Economic Association, and they are to be complimented for the carrying through of two very useful projects.

The survey volume is a series of chapters, each written by an acknowledged authority and checked by two others, dealing with the major divisions of economic thought. On first opening this book, it seems frightfully academic, but further investigation reveals a great deal of material of interest to the intelligent reader. No one but a Ph.D. in maths or economics could make much of the discussion of dynamic process analysis by M. I. T.'s Paul Samuelson, but on the other hand Lloyd Reynold's discussion of labor economics is a readable and comprehensive analysis.

This book was planned as a compendium of recent developments in thinking about economic problems for businessmen, veterans and any others whose attention had wandered from the interpretive and analytical work going on in the field. It was intended to bring them up to date. The Association has succeeded in tackling that job. "A Survey of Contemporary Economics" is probably the most useful book written about economics for many years.

The collection "Readings in the Theory of International Trade," is a book of a different sort. The expansion of graduate schools and the growing need for more old copies of technical periodicals has made some sort of republication necessary for really important articles. The American Economic Association has now organized four volumes of readings on various fields of economics. The latest is this collection on international trade theory; it contains important comments by Ragnar Nurkse, Joan Robinson, Lloyd Metzler, and others prominent in this area. This book will be welcomed by those who are trying to come to grips with the economic analysis fundamental to any discussion of currency devaluation, price-cutting and dollar difficulty.

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THE RETURN OF ADAM SMITH—by George S. Montgomery, Jr.—Copp Clark—$2.75.

THIS is a not well-written defence of economic freedom, centering on the argument that economic collectivism inevitably leads to the destruction of political freedom and the "American way." Adam Smith's ideas are advanced as the proper economic faith for these times. Defences of economic freedom do need to be made, now as never before, but they should be made with more light and less heat. Though the dust jacket claims that this book is written "without emotionalism or prejudice" it teems with strong language; a better job should and could be done of stating the case for individualism in business. The best part of the book is the appendix, which consists of excerpts from Smith's "Wealth of Nations."

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"SHIP BY TRUCK" DIRECTORY—*Automotive Transport Association of Ontario.*

DETAILS OF INTER-CITY trucking services between more than 2,000 Ontario communities, together with complete licenses of over 800 carriers serving them, are contained in the 1949 edition of the official Ontario "Ship-by-Truck" Directory just off the press. Interested parties may secure one copy without charge by communicating with the Automotive Transport Association of Ontario, 146 Wellington Street West, Toronto.

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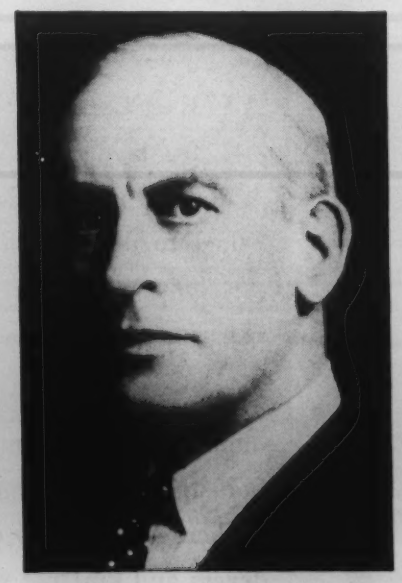

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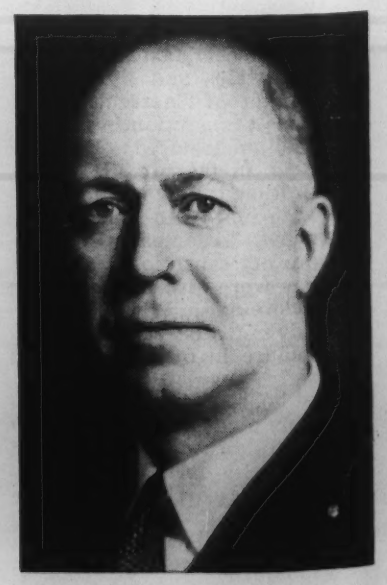

C. S. Frost

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of The Bank of Nova Scotia on Tuesday, May 10th, Mr. H. D. Burns, President since October 30th, 1945, was elected Chairman of the Board. Mr. H. L. Enman, who succeeded Mr. Burns as General Manager in 1945, was elected President. Succeeding Mr. Enman, the Board appointed as General Manager, Mr. C. Sydney Frost, who has been an Assistant General Manager for the past two years.